

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 129

SEVERE CRITICISM OF GERMAN NOTE IN FRENCH PAPERS

France, It Is Said, Will Not Turn
Back From Meditated Steps
Against Germany Despite the
Appeal to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

PARIS, France (Friday) — News

of the attempt to secure the active intervention of the United States in the question of reparations has caused an outbreak of indignation. It is understood that the government has definitely fixed its plans, an important conference to ratify them taking place this morning under Aristide Briand, the premier.

It is not considered probable that France will be prepared to change her course now. The newspapers at least, declare in unmistakable language that American mediation is not acceptable. The "Intransigeant," for example, says that Washington cannot be ignorant of the fact that France is today decided, whatever may happen, to claim the integral rights given her by the Treaty. Discussing the reply of Charles E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, it says that while he declares that he will not mediate, he nevertheless adds that he would present to the Allies German propositions worthy of discussion. Does that mean that America is to judge whether the offer is worthy of discussion?—it is asked. Even in refusing the rôle, Mr. Hughes appears to accept it. Still, a welcome would be given to the appearance of America at the inter-allied conferences.

An "Audacious Maneuver"

The maneuver of Germany is held to be audacious, and is regarded as the last desperate card she can play. If appeal of the Reich were heard, the whole discussion of reparations, and even responsibilities would be reopened, with America as judge. It would, says Leon Bailly, be a grave offense to America to believe for one instant that she will even discuss such a document. The most patient of Frenchmen are at the end of their patience. They mean to be paid.

The "Matin" also says that it is difficult to conceive of President Harding or Mr. Hughes paying the German note the honor of serious consideration. America is with France, and will put no obstacle in her path. Whatever the present German Government does or tries to do, its pretended projects of reparations, which the allied press echoes too readily, its appeal for a mediator, its jeremiads signify nothing. The Chancellor, Constantin Fehrenbach, and his ministers do not represent Germany. If Germany had a desire to pay, there is a commission, specially instituted on the proposition of former President Wilson, to which she could and should address herself. It is because she has the firm intention of not paying, and of seeking revenge, that she addresses herself to the American President to secure delay.

During this delay, continues the "Matin," after deceiving the American people, she will recover strength enough to defy the Allies.

German Purpose Estimated

The "Gazette" considers the maneuver clever because it enables the Berlin Cabinet to avoid the responsibility of an offer in which its members are not in accord with the political parties, because it helps to rehabilitate Germany in the opinion of neutrals and simple persons, and because it may create a favorable current in the United States and place President Harding in a delicate situation.

The "Petit Parisien" says it is not easy to see what kind of mediation could be exercised in a case which is so clear. The Germans have signed a treaty by which they are obliged to make reparations. On the figure of reparations the Allies have gone to limits of possible concessions. What other road is there except that of paying, or of being coerced? If America, which might have been in these negotiations had she ratified the Versailles Treaty, consents to give her advice, it cannot be believed that she will give other advice than that of paying.

These are typical opinions and generally it would seem that France has gone too far in preparation of the coercive measures which she has resolved to take to go back now. Mr. Briand last week made it very clear that he was not willing to be turned from the goal now so near.

Today's Meeting

Lympe Conference Confined to
Discussion Between Premiers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — It has

now been decided, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters, that the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand. Original plans for Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson to be in attendance have been cancelled.

An important question under discussion will be French insistence for

immediate occupation of the Ruhr in event of Germany advancing no reasonable reparations offer between now and May 1. While Mr. Lloyd George is known to be opposed to further military demonstrations, unless some reasonable proposition comes from Germany he will not oppose a French advance.

Messages from Rome seem to indicate special significance in the fact that the Italian representative will not meet the premiers at Lympe, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured that there is no significance in Count Sforza's absence, as the matters to be discussed relate only to France and England.

LABOR'S VOTE TO AID NATIVE RACES

International Congress of Transport Workers Favors Helping
to Raise Status of Subject
Races — Sessions in Geneva

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday) —

A large amount of work was accomplished at Thursday's sitting of the International Transport Workers Federation, the main discussion having taken place on Wednesday in three committees, of railwaymen, seamen and transport workers, respectively. The first-named had only one question to deal with, namely, the Dutch proposal that the secretariat conduct an investigation to ascertain the extent of co-determination secured by the various grades of railway workers regarding conditions of employment and management in railway systems of the various countries, and the proposal that competent members of the general committee should draw up a questionnaire to obtain information from the affiliated unions. This was agreed to.

The seamen had been busy, having

dealt with four proposals. They recommended adoption of a resolution declaring that the efforts of native races to emancipate themselves from the domination of imperialism and capitalism must react to the advantage of workers in the western countries, and pledging support, while resisting the use of underpaid Asiatic and colored labor, to measures calculated to raise the status of subject races. This was agreed to, as was a resolution instructing the executive to approach the international organization of ships officers to establish national and international relations.

Uniform Working Conditions

A long resolution containing eight proposals for action by the executive with a view to arriving at uniform working conditions in international shipping, submitted by the Central Transport Workers of Holland, was approved, with a rider instructing the executive to enter into negotiations with the International Seafarers Federation for a joint conference. It was announced, amid applause, that the French seamen had left the latter organization to join the International Transport Federation. It was observed that the international labor office was acting on lines similar to those proposed, and that general agreement was desirable.

The transport workers committee has been drastic in its method of bringing in substitutes for proposals submitted to it. The Dutch were again responsible for a suggested resolution concerning the standardization of working conditions of dock and water-side workers, stating that efforts at amelioration were hampered by the forwarding of goods during disputes by alternative routes, competition of other ports being used as an argument by the employers. The present variations of exchange rates increased the difficulty.

Plans for Conference

The committee endorsed the resolution and recommended that a conference be called of dock and water-side workers at Vancouver, San Francisco, Cape Town, or other suitable center, to which representatives should be invited from North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and the eastern countries, to promote mutual assistance. The committee urged immediate action on these lines, to which the congress agreed.

A proposal from the Swedish union regarding the eight-hour day, conditions of employment, and social legislation, was substituted by a resolution calling on workers in all countries to resist efforts to increase hours and compel overtime, and to fight for an eight-hour day, pledging support of that federation.

Finally, resolutions were passed instructing the executive to collect information on schemes of social insurance and to draft a program, and instructing affiliated unions to negotiate with employers' organizations concerning measures protecting casual workers. In all, nine important resolutions were passed in a sitting of three hours.

NAVAL FLYERS RETURN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Competing a 5000-mile trip to the Dominican Republic and return, two marine corps airplanes which left here on March 29 arrived safely yesterday at Bolling Field from Fayetteville, North Carolina. The expedition was escorted from Fayetteville to this city by three other marine corps planes. The flight was under command of Maj. T. C. Turner, chief of marine corps aviation.

FEDERAL CONTROL MEASURES ASSURED

Alignment in Favor of Packer
Bill Brings Progressive Forces
in Congress Into Agreement to
Support Allied Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

President Warren G. Harding faces a revolt in Congress, with the Kenyon-Keadrick packer-control bill the issue, that undoubtedly will apply the acid test to the Chief Executive's solemn declaration of "less government in business."

The agricultural west and the south, bound together in common sympathy, have maneuvered to a point where the packer-control bill, along with other measures aimed at the control of grain and cotton exchanges, is to be expedited. Notice has been served on the Senate by the Agriculture Committee, which is predominantly western and southern, geographically and politically, that the packer bill will probably be reported out on Monday.

Aligned with the western and southern members against the business interests of the east is the Progressive Republican faction whose members fought President Harding on the Colombian treaty, and who again will risk the displeasure of the President by the firm stand they are taking against "big business."

Administration Attacked

The situation is fraught with significance, as the issue at stake will thrust Congress into a policy that conflicts directly with the memorable enunciation of President Harding that was hailed with joy by the conservative element in both the Republican and Democratic parties in Congress.

"There is a clean-cut majority in the Senate in favor of the packer-control bill," said William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, yesterday afternoon. "I expect to have the bill taken up in the Agriculture Committee tomorrow, and am reasonably sure of its being reported by Monday or Tuesday. It will be reported just as it passed on January 24, and we have the votes to pass it."

After passage of the packer bill, the next move on the part of the Progressive group will be to push through the Capper-Tincher bill, designed to regulate trading in grain futures as virtually to put the Chicago Board of Trade out of business. The same Republicans and southern Democrats who are counted on to force the passage of the packer bill are lined up in support of grain-exchange legislation.

By a clever piece of maneuvering, the Kenyon faction has bound the great majority of southern senators to their program. With the cotton producers verging on bankruptcy as a result of the disastrous condition of the cotton market, southern members in House and Senate are clamoring for relief from the federal government. To insure the passage of the grain-exchange bill, proponents of the Capper-Tincher bill are planning to cover cotton futures into the bill. This proposal serves to clinch the vote of the south, with the exception of such old line Democrats as Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, and John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, who stoutly oppose any and all paternalistic legislation.

Southern Members Active

A number of southern members of Congress called at the White House yesterday to seek financial relief for cotton planters. Upon their return to the Capitol they expressed themselves in favor of a bill sponsored by J. H. Mills, a state senator of Georgia, who is now in Washington. This bill makes it a felony for persons to "sell" cotton they do not actually possess. This bill will be offered in both houses along with grain futures legislation, and will command the support of western members.

Southern members declare they have reasons to complain against the practice of trading in cotton futures. Reports of exchanges show sales of 300,000,000 bales of cotton last year, when it is an actual fact that only 13,000,000 bales were produced. Such practices on the part of the exchanges, they assert, are working ruin for the cotton producers, who are perhaps today the heaviest sufferers in the agricultural states.

While the Senate Agriculture Committee is engaged in considering the packer-control bill today, steps will be taken by the House Agricultural Committee to expedite a similar legislative program.

Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, announced yesterday that hearings on the packer-control bill would be held for the proponents of the measure on May 2 and 3, and while its opponents will be given a voice on May 4, 5, and also on May 6.

NEWS SUMMARY

Optimism is again the note in the British coal dispute, and the basis of a settlement is hoped for Monday. Reports from districts, however, show that there is still complete unanimity in support of the miners' demand for a national wages board and a national pool. Mr. Evans Williams, President of the Mining Association, declares that there is no essential difference in the proposals for a national pool of profits and a uniform levy per ton of coal on all collieries. The scheme is a fallacious one, as the districts where the output is above the average would be the only ones actually making contributions to the levy.

Lack of fuel throughout the country as well as the closing down of industries and increased unemployment have been marked.

At the Geneva congress of International Transport Workers important resolutions were passed, including one calling upon workers in all countries to resist efforts to increase working hours, to compel overtime and to fight for an eight hours' day; and another declaring that the efforts of native races to emancipate themselves from the domination of imperialism and capitalism must react to the advantage of workers in western countries, and pledging support to measures calculated to raise the status of subject races.

As was to be expected, France is aroused over the "audacious maneuver" of Germany in the attempt to secure the active intervention of President Harding on the question of reparations. Apart from the American refusal to intervene, France, it is declared, is determined to claim her integral rights under the Treaty whatever may happen, while ready to welcome America at the inter-allied conferences. Germany, according to the French press, is playing her last desperate card, while "America is with France, and will put no obstacle in her path."

But Germany is also playing for time, being firmly intent not to pay and to seek revenge during this delay, according to the "Matin," she hopes to recover sufficient of her forces to defy the Allies.

It was, perhaps, only to be expected that the majority of the German newspapers would approve the German appeal to President Harding to act as judge in the reparations question. The "Deutsche Zeitung," however, hoped that the President would disavow, and it now appears that the Reichstag was not taken into confidence before the appeal was made.

The news from London with regard to the coming Lympe conference of premiers repeats former impressions that "business" will be of the informal conversations kind between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand. It is understood that the British Premier will oppose a French advance into the Ruhr. There appears to be no reason for the presence of an Italian representative.

The United States-Senate's \$100,000,000 addition to the naval appropriations bill was cut off by the House Appropriations Committee, which reported the measure yesterday. The amount remaining, something over \$336,000,000, is what the House originally proposed. Representative Good, chairman of the committee, has notified Secretary Denby that there is no hope of putting a larger amount than \$400,000,000 through the House, many members of which have a mandate from their constituents to retrench in governmental expenditures, and intend to carry it out in the obvious quarter, naval and military disbursements, which comprise most of the expense of government.

It is also reported that the Military Affairs subcommittee cut \$20,000,000 from the \$346,000,000 army appropriation which was passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson as insufficient. Altogether, the outlook is not too good for large military and naval expenditures.

The transportation problem now appears as the snag which is retarding the Harding Administration's progress in leading the United States back to normalcy. The difficulties in which the railroads and themselves are entangled to be holding back all industry, laying a restraining hand on labor, and demoralizing agriculture. Although conferences are continually being held by the President, it is understood that the plan which shall provide a complete solution has not yet been found. There is some hope that the Railway Labor Board will accomplish enough to avoid the necessity for drastic action by the government.

Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has determined that the Ball act governing rents in the District of Columbia is constitutional, the public interest being sufficiently great to take precedence of private property rights, its author, Senator Ball of Delaware, is framing a resolution to extend the operation of the act, with amendments, to meet the present exigencies. The act, which was a war emergency measure, would expire on October 22 next.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has announced that more than 600,000 bushels of shelled corn have now been contributed to feed the needy populations of Europe.

The final test of the possibility of passing packer control legislation in Congress is about to be made. The control bill will be reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee soon. It is expected, and liberal leaders in the Senate are confident that it will be passed within a month. The agriculture committees of both houses are also working on legislation dealing with cooperative marketing and grain futures control.

ASYLUM DENIED ALIEN REFUGEES

House Passes Immigration Restriction Measure, Defeating
Opponents Who Sought to Provide Entry for Radical Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

Sentiment of a great majority of the members of the House of Representatives expressed itself yesterday as unalterably opposed to making America an asylum at this time for any and all political refugees who knock pleadingly at its doors for admission. When the Immigration Restriction Bill passed the House yesterday afternoon, after three days' debate, it was only after a clamorous discussion during which Administration leaders successfully opposed numerous attempts to amend the bill in the interests of alien political refugees.

Led by Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, opponents of the bill found themselves in a small minority when they espoused the cause of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who is awaiting deportation from the United States. Failing in their efforts to put through a general amendment, covering all such refugees, opponents of the bill seized upon the O'Callaghan case as a bait for the Irish vote. They got nowhere. Scarcely had the amendment been offered when Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from the State of Washington, chairman of the Immigration Committee, made a point of order against it.

Mr. Mondell Emphatic

Debate of the Sabath amendment exempting political refugees reached its climax when Frank W. Mondell, the majority leader of the House, took the floor. Mr. Mondell swept members to their feet in their excitement when he warned America "not to lose her own soul."

"Under Mr. Sabath's amendment, not only could William Hohenzollern come here, but Charles, late conqueror of Austria, and all the kings and princes who have been spurned by the people of Europe could come," said Mr. Mondell.

"Every Russian opposed to the régime of Lenin and Trotsky would be admitted to our shores under it, and tomorrow could come in and we could not close the doors against them, even though they were avowed anarchists. This is what the amendment would do."

"Of course, we are all for America first, but the only way we can prove that is not by words, but by votes. That is what we are called upon to do now. He that careeth not for his own household is worse than an infidel, and what shall it profit America if she shall afford an asylum to all the world and lose her own soul?" Mr. Mondell concluded.

Two Amendments Voted

Only two amendments of any consequence were written into the bill, one accepted on Thursday while the House was in committee of the whole. Under this amendment aliens fleeing from religious persecution would be admitted.

Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, a former service man, succeeded in getting adopted an amendment which gave preference to the families, relatives and fiancées of men who served in the American forces during the war, in estimating the number of persons who can be admitted under the "3 per cent rule."

The House on Thursday had rejected a similar amendment.

Under the bill as it passed the House, 3 per cent of the foreign-born aliens of each nationality in this country in 1910 can be admitted. It is effective

from May 10 next, to June, 1922. According to the census figures, approximately 355,461 aliens will be admitted. The immigration bill now goes over to the Senate, where it will be considered by the Immigration Committee. It faces a stubborn fight in the Senate, and it is probable that action upon it will be delayed several weeks.

NOTE TO GERMANY IS COMMENDED

Secretary Hughes' Reply Closes
Door to Further Appeals to
America, but Is Thought to
Open Way for Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

General satisfaction prevails here over the way in which the Secretary of State disposed of the German attempt to involve the United States in the controversy over the reparations settlement. The speedy manner in which the subject was dealt with by Mr. Hughes caused considerable comment, the report that a German note had been sent being immediately followed by its publication with the reply of the Secretary of State. Negotiations would have taken much time, and it was the general belief that they would have proved futile. It is the great desire of the State Department to have a settlement of the reparations question by the parties directly concerned at the earliest possible moment. This is held to be the crux of the entire European situation, in which the United States has an interest to the extent of its economic connections.

The Germans had nothing definite to propose, it is held here, and therefore this government had nothing to consider. The note was sent in order to show that the United States desired to be helpful, but had no intention whatever of acting as an arbitrator or of delaying progress by taking the subject under consideration. This government refused to stand sponsor for anything that Germany might decide to do.

Aside from the attempts to gain delay and to have the United States committed to a participation in an affair which might prove embarrassing, there is seen here a resort to the old tactics of the Germans, to sow dissension between friendly nations. The Ambassador, a few evenings ago, in a speech before the Daughters of the American Revolution, asserted that propaganda of that kind is at work in all the countries which fought against the Germans in the world war. If the United States could have been brought into the controversy as an arbitrator, there was a chance of creating dissension and perhaps resentment on the part of France.

It is considered probable that in the event of further negotiations between the Allies and Germany, which the United States has indicated should be had without further delay, this government will be represented. It is known that this is strongly desired by the French. The State Department, however, has nothing to say on that subject at this time. It is content to let the situation rest as it has outlined it. But, judging from previous statements of the Secretary of State, it is reasonably sure that this government will do all it can to bring the reparations question to a successful issue.

What has been actually accomplished by Mr. Hughes' note, in addition to reaffirming the American proposition, is that it has closed the way to further efforts on the part of Germany, so far as this country is concerned, and has opened the way to both sides for negotiations that will prove final and acceptable to all the nations.

MINERS TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH OWNERS ON MONDAY

Indications That Basis of Settlement in British Dispute May
Be Forthcoming at Conference
—Miners Are Still United

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The

coal dispute is once more being discussed across the conference table and a more optimistic feeling prevails, hopes being entertained that a basis of settlement will be reached on Monday, today's conference having been adjourned till then. In the interim, parties to the conference agreed that the new facts brought forward should be carefully considered by miners and owners respectively.

Mr. Lloyd George, who himself attended the conference, was successful in persuading miners and owners to meet at the Board of Trade this afternoon. In issuing his invitation, he stated that during the past week, several statements have been made in the press by both parties to the dispute and numerous suggestions have been put forward by persons who are not parties to it. The Premier expressed a hope that they would explore the question whether anything emerges from these statements that might lead to a settlement of the present dispute. As he has to leave town early on Saturday to meet the French Premier, the meeting was fixed for this afternoon, although the miners' full delegate conference was sitting at the time the invitation was issued.

On the adjournment of the miners' conference until tomorrow morning, when they will hear the result of the joint conference with the owners, W. Straker stated that the meeting was attended by 214 delegates and officials, being one of the largest conferences in the history of the Mine Federation and representing a total membership of 948,160.

Reports from the districts showed complete unanimity in support of the demand for a national wages board and a national pool. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, traced the whole course of events since the conference last met, and after a brief discussion a resolution was carried unanimously expressing complete confidence in Mr. Hodges and the executive for the way they were conducting the miners' case.

Triple Alliance Discussed

A resolution regarding the breakdown of the triple alliance was also carried unanimously, which stated that, after fully considering the circumstances surrounding the failure of the other two sections of triple alliance, the railwaymen and transport workers, to put into operation their decision to strike in the miners' support on Friday last, and after hearing a full report on what transpired at the meeting addressed by Mr. Hodges in the House of Commons, they emphatically protested against the official declaration of the other two sections, attributing their defection to the refusal of the miners to meet the coal owners again at the invitation of the Prime Minister. It goes on to state that the real cause for the sudden unexpected and unjustifiable withdrawal of the railwaymen and transport workers can only be looked for in the character and structure of the triple alliance itself.

During the last two days, nothing had arisen to break the coal deadlock, while suffering throughout the country for lack of fuel goes on in increasing ratio, not only for lack of coal for domestic hearths, but much more so in the closing down of industries and increased unemployment. Registers of employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labor showed on April 1, the total unemployment at 1,506,000, which increased on April 15 to 1,686,000. These figures are exclusive of short time claimants, who now number 934,000.

The miners executive meeting re-assembled yesterday on the return of its members from the country and considered reports from the districts. It is clearly indicated that the miners are standing firmly by their fundamental demands for a national wages board and a national pool. Although no conferences have been taking place between mine owners and miners, important work has been going on through the medium of the press, to which the Premier referred in inviting the mine owners and miners to the joint conference today, especially in the columns of The Times, which have been offered freely for discussion of the difficulties in the way of settlement.

"Settlement by Consent"

Sir W. H. Beveridge has replied in an effective way to the strictures of Sir Richard Redmayne and Sir Josiah Stamp on his plan for a limited levy on coal tonnage for the purpose of equalizing the rates in the poor districts, and points out that no settlement is of any value except a settlement by consent. Referring to the Miners Federation proposals for a pool, he writes that if anything can be done to meet in whole or in part the deep-lying and attractive sentiment of solidarity between the whole mining community, the cash value of satisfying that sentiment and winning goodwill in the mines will be incalculable. Discussing Frank Hodges' proposal for a pool, established by levy on coal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates by the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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output, with Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, the representative of the Christian Science Monitor, was informed that, in Mr. Williams' opinion, there is really no essential difference between the national pool of profits and a uniform levy per ton of coal on all collieries. The fallacy of this scheme, Mr. Williams considers, lies in the fact that districts where the output was above the average would be the only ones in reality making contributions to the levy, as the others, though making contributions, would receive back the full value of them in wages and profits. In his opinion the scheme would tend toward decrease of output in the more productive mines.

Another matter that has not been considered, he said, was the varying qualities of coal raised from different pits. For instance, a pit might produce steam coal, for which at that particular time there might be a good market and a high price, which would obviously result in higher profits and ability to pay higher wages, though that would not guarantee any proportionate payment into the national pool.

In conclusion Mr. Williams said: "A levy on tonnage is both unequal in operation and also unjust in its incidence, and would result in pooling in some cases part, and in others the whole, of the profits. Furthermore, it would require legislation and a continuance of government control."

National Pool Opposed

In government circles, there exists a firm determination to resist all efforts to establish national pooling of the profits and wages. On the other hand, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the government is ready and willing to discuss wages and conditions of a money grant to industry to tide over the present crisis. This grant, it was stated by a high official, might have been in operation from April 1 had the miners fulfilled their pledge to submit a wages proposal in conjunction with the owners by March 31. It was owing to the absence of any figures to go upon that the government was unable to propose any temporary measure for relief of the industry until export trade and home industries picked up.

There is little hope expressed that resumption of work can take place before the beginning of next month, and although the pinch is being severely felt in some districts, on the whole the miners are doing quite well out of their cooperative associations, which, it is stated, have in most cases given credit up to \$25 per adult member.

JAPAN TO STATE MANDATE POLICY

Reply to American Note Not Expected to Show Any Change of Attitude on the Issue

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—(By the Associated Press).—The Tokyo newspapers, today accept as accurate the reports published here yesterday that the Cabinet had decided there was no reason to alter Japan's policy on the mandate question because of the recent American note on the subject.

According to the "Hochi Shimbun," the Japanese reply to the American note, which now is being drafted, will again be considered by the Cabinet tomorrow and dispatched to the United States after having been submitted to the diplomatic advisory council. The tenor of the reply, according to the newspaper's summary, is that Japan believes it fair and reasonable to adhere to her present policy regarding the island of Yap, which was based on decisions of the Supreme Council and the League of Nations.

The publication of the notes already exchanged is commended by the press as strengthening the cause of open diplomacy.

The former Premier, Marquess Okuma, in a statement to the press today, says the United States should be reminded that in crushing German militarism Japan played a role as prominent as that of the United States, as will be clear, he declares, "from a little reflection of the possible consequences of Japan's neutrality, had she declared it when the British and French armies arose against Germany."

British Premier's Statement

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(By the Associated Press).—The correspondence between Japan and the United States on the mandate question, abstracts of which have been published here, formed the subject of numerous questions in the House of Commons today and drew from the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the following statement:

"We have no interest in the matter at all, except general interest in the peace of the world and good will among all the nations concerned."

William Ormsby-Gore, Unionist, asked if it was fit to be in the House of Commons today and drew from the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the following statement:

"There is no question of antagonism between ourselves and the United States." He added that the correspondence had not been communicated officially to Great Britain, but that when it was he would inform the House.

SUMMER STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Summer service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., will be resumed early this spring. The Bangor line will operate three trips a week until about the first of June, when six trips a week will be made.

BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT ECONOMIC FAILURE

According to Professor Samuel Harper These Frank Admissions Are Appearing With Increasing Frequency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Frank admissions of failure, particularly in the field of economic effort, appear with increasing frequency in the recent numbers of the official Bolshevik newspapers received from Moscow, writes Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of the University of Chicago, in a special communication to The Christian Science Monitor. One of the leading Bolshevik economists, B. Frumkin, writing in the official Moscow "Pravda," has been especially outspoken in calling attention to the actual state of affairs in Soviet Russia. Recently he wrote under the headline: "The Roots of Speculative Profiteering," and gave a picture of the corruption and graft that reigns in all Soviet institutions. Another article was entitled "Economic Counter-Revolution," and is of special interest at the moment of discussion of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

The Bolsheviks have claimed to have eliminated what they call the anarchy of the competitive, capitalist system. Under their "unified plan of production," with a system of strict accounting and with complete governmental control of distribution, the shattered economic life of Russia was to be reestablished. After three years, and allowing for all the difficulties which the Bolshevik leaders have had to face, what does this Bolshevik economist find, on the basis of the official data of the Soviet Government institutions? The full text of this article given below, answers this question. And the only solution suggested by the writer is the further development of the methods used to date, which have been compulsion supplemented by "bribery." The all-Russian Extraordinary Commission, or the Chrezvychaynka as it is called, which to date has "combated" mainly political counter-revolution, is to give its attention to this matter of "economic counter-revolution."

This article appeared in the February, 11, 1921, number of the Moscow "Pravda," which is the official organ of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) it reads as follows:

Economic Counter Revolution

"If we mean by our economic front the struggle against economic disorganization, against external obstacles to the road toward the reestablishment of the economic life of the country, then the defects of the mechanism itself of the Soviet apparatus, whose task it is to harmonize the economic life of the country, must be viewed as an economic counter-revolution in our rear."

"If the general collapse of industries is the heritage from the capitalist, and then the civil war, it is just as certain that even with our present resources, the work of reestablishing industries would have progressed incomparably more successfully and regularly if the economic apparatus had worked correctly. In spite of constant reorganizations, our economic organs are still far from being properly organized, and adapted to the tasks that confront them. This lack of organization in turn is the result of the fact that the entire apparatus is really in the hands of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements, which are our class enemies, usually definitely hostile and at best fundamentally indifferent to our work."

"Therefore all agitation to promote production will remain in the air so long as the economic apparatus has not been purged. Of course a radical solution of the question would mean the creation of an adequate number of cadres of red commanders on the economic front. But that is a matter of the more or less distant future, and in the meantime it is necessary to carry out in the economic field the same work which was done in the military field; it is necessary to put down economic counter-revolution, and force the specialists to work by applying, on the one hand, repressive measures to those elements which are undermining our economic work, and on the other hand by encouraging those elements that are ready to serve the people's interests sincerely and honestly."

Basic Defect

"Just what is the basis defect of our apparatus?" "A detailed and precise answer to this question is given in the data from the investigation of our economic organs, recently collected by the inspection of the Supreme Soviet of National Economy, by the Workmen-Peasants Inspection and finally, by the recently organized economic board attached to the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission. All this data gives a picture of the unbelievable chaos that reigns in all the main and central committees. Everywhere there is a complete absence of book-keeping, and consequently of a plan of work, absence of precise information on the industrial enterprises under jurisdiction, and on the conditions of their work, on the supply of raw material on hand, of goods in stock, and so forth, though of course everywhere there are control-accounting departments with enormous staffs."

"The picture is so typical of all main committees that it is enough to take one investigation and simply alter the names of things and persons, in order to get the result of the investigation of any of the other mains. This is the situation even in the case of the model enterprises of the republic; recently at one of the sittings of the control commission, the statement was made by one of its members that the system of accounting was laughable."

The report on the carrying out of the program of production for 1920, by different mains, illustrates clearly the fictitious and paper character of these programs of production: fulfillment was 15-20 per cent of the programs which had been prepared by the mains themselves. The Main Forest Committee was able to have 113 factories declared emergency factories, though under it there were actually working only 102. The Main Committee on Confectionery in one of its requests tried to secure from the Chemical Supplies Board an issue of ether oils, insisting that it has no supply of such on hand; but in another request, it asked for an issue of alcohol in order to prepare essence extracts, supporting its request with the statement that it had a good supply of these same ether oils.

Working to No Purpose

"The Commissariat on Government Buildings in the first half of 1920 asked for 2,500,000 puds of metal, got permission to have \$20,000, and in actual fact took only 120,000, that is, used its assigned supply only to 15 per cent. The Main Committee on Textiles for months searched everywhere for some green cotton stuff, used to make signal flags for railways; and quite accidentally, and incidentally as an outside person, was offered some of this material instead of the same material which presumably it had not been able to find. One can give any number of such examples."

"On the other hand, the real complete lack of harmony in the work of individual main committees, and the absence of a clear definition of their respective fields of work, and quite accidentally, and incidentally as an outside person, was offered some of this material instead of the same material which presumably it had not been able to find. One can give any number of such examples."

No Responsibility

"So long as there is no responsibility for the work on Soviet workers, from top to bottom, so long as the Soviet authority does not prosecute for every omission, there can be no serious discussion of the proper functioning of our economic apparatus. Each worker must in fact be responsible not only for his own work, but also for the work of those subordinate to him. So long as we do not have an adequate number of red specialists, we must make the bourgeois specialists work. But to accomplish this there must be the strictest kind of control, either by appointing commissaries for each institution, or with the assistance of the Economic Board attached to the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, or in some other way. When our economic apparatus will be working as a military machine works, when each Soviet worker, whether specialist or party comrade, will be responsible for his work as a military worker is responsible, when for every omission there will be some penalty that is used in military matters, in a word when all Soviet collaborators feel hanging over them the business-like hand of the workmen-peasants' authority, then, and only then, will our successes on the economic front equal those which we have had on the war front."

"An illustration of all that has been said above can be found in the full crisis through which we are now passing, which is a complete surprise after the optimistic reports and newspaper articles of last summer and autumn. It shows in an absolutely clear manner the criminally negligent, and in part deliberately hostile, attitude toward their work on the part of the specialists, and also excessive credulity on the part of the comrades who head the economic organs of the Republic."

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VOLUNTARY POOL FOR GRAIN GROWERS

Third Method of Sale Is to Be Allowed as Concession to Those Who Held Out for Compulsory Pooling of Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—To those interests which held out for compulsory pooling of grain at the organization meeting of the United States Grain Growers Inc., the new national cooperative sales organization formed by representatives of some 5,000,000 farmers, the board of directors in session here has made a concession. When the body was organized compulsory pooling of one-third of the production of each member was voted down, leaving it optional whether a member should sell his grain by consignment or by a total pool.

"The concession is made in the form of a third method of sale which gives the grower the opportunity to pool voluntarily one-third of his crop. The new paragraph to be inserted in the growers' contract with the national sales organization will be as follows: "Partial wheat pool:

"The grower may elect to pool one-third of his wheat crop that is marketed, subject to the provisions relative to local and export pools previously mentioned, the balance of the said wheat crop to be sold to or through the Elevator Company in accordance with any method which he may select in harmony with the other provisions of this contract."

In order that every opportunity may be given for this new method of sale to be tried out to the satisfaction of those organizations which wish to be assured that the portable surplus will be pooled, a resolution was adopted by the board of directors as follows: "Resolved, that the organization department is hereby directed to instruct the agents and employees soliciting memberships in the United States Grain Growers Inc. to urge each grower to elect to pool his exportable surplus grain with the understanding, however, that the same is subject to the election of said grower."

"We believe that this is the most practical method of insuring against glutting the market," said C. H. Gustafson, president of the United States Grain Growers Inc. and, at the same time, it will take care of the country's exportable surplus of grain, which has been urged as so necessary. While the board of directors does not feel free to depart from the policy of leaving the choice of method of sale to the grower, this third method of sale will make it possible to set up an effective exportable surplus pool."

OPPOSITION ATTACK ON JAPAN'S POLICY

TOKYO, Japan (April 8).—(By Mail)

Resolutions declaring that the present ministry of Japan has precipitated the Empire into a political crisis "that has never been more dangerous" were today adopted by the Kenseikai, or Opposition Party. Viscount Kato, the party's president, criticized the Ministry for internal, as well as foreign policies.

The resolutions declare the Ministry has pursued a retrogressive diplomatic policy, which has caused complete loss of national prestige abroad, and a loose and injudicious internal policy, which has brought about popular unrest and the deterioration of national thought at home.

Viscount Kato declared that the government was ill-advised in maintaining troops in Siberia and that it made a mistake in not withdrawing them when the United States removed its expeditionary force. He continued:

"It must be pointed out to the government that no country is justly entitled to station its troops on an alien land, simply because its frontiers are threatened. The government should have aimed at the improvement of the situation on the Korean frontiers by reforming the administration in the peninsula, rather than by stationing troops in an alien land."

The government was justified, he said, in occupying northern Sakhalin Island, in connection with the Nikolayevsk massacre, but he thought the

recent recougaration of Nikolayevsk unnecessary and unjustifiable.

The resolutions accused the government of "feathering its nest" through corruption and irregularities, as witnessed by the opium and South Manchuria Railway scandals, and charged that during the 80 years since the promulgation of the national constitution, official discipline never had been so seriously and hopelessly weakened as at present.

The resolutions concluded with the declaration that the opposition party deemed it a duty to "rise in unison with the people" against the incompetent ministry, in the hope of introducing political reform and placing the country in the pathway of development and prosperity.

GERMANY REGRETS AMERICA'S REPLY

President Harding's Attitude May, It Is Thought, Lead to a Political Crisis in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—President Harding's refusal to act as umpire is greatly regretted here. "Not an umpire but a go-between" is the way newspapers described his reply. The Junker press professes satisfaction at his refusal.

Dr. Walter Simons' position is badly shaken. A political crisis leading to his resignation seems likely. Speaking in the Reichstag this afternoon, Dr. Simons explained the circumstances of Germany's appeal to America, and added the following important sentence: "In making its new counter-proposals, Germany must go to the limit of its paying capacity, for unfortunately the whole world is convinced that we underestimate our power of payment."

With the exception of the Junker newspapers and politicians, the press and public approved the government's appeal to President Harding to act as judge on the reparations question. Only the "Deutsche Zeitung" and the "Tägliche Rundschau" did not participate in the chorus of approval of the government's action provoked. The former of these newspapers said that the German Government handed over the destiny of the German nation to America and expressed the hope that President Harding would refuse the office of judge which was offered him, thus restoring the freedom of action to Germany.

The "Tägliche Rundschau" described the step taken as likely to prove futile, and regretted that the German Reichstag was not taken into confidence before the appeal was made.

The remainder of the press from Moderate Conservatives to Extreme Socialists, endorsed the government's action and expressed the hope that in the interests of humanity, President Harding would assume the thankless office of judge.

The reason why the German Government appealed to the United States instead of to the Reparations Committee is explained by the "Berliner Tageblatt," which says: "The Reparations Commission is dominated by French imperialism, which does not want conciliation and is using the reparations question to strike a destructive blow against Germany, which, she believes, is recovering too rapidly." The same newspaper adds that the German Government's appeal is the highest proof of confidence one nation has ever placed in another.

NOMINATIONS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nomination of Ben W. Hooper, Samuel Higgins and W. L. McMenimen to the Railroad Labor Board were approved yesterday by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Some protests against Mr. McMenimen's appointment had been filed with the committee by representatives of the railroad clerks and shop and maintenance of way workers, who claimed they would be without representation on the board, in Mr. McMenimen represented the Brotherhood employees.

HOMES ASSURED FAMILIES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
ALBANY, New York.—Landlords are prevented from refusing to rent to a tenant with children, under a law which became effective yesterday. The law makes violation of its provisions a misdemeanor.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CUTS NAVAL BILL

Senate's \$100,000,000 Addition Deleted, Leaving \$396,001,249—Army Bill Also Reported Reduced in Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The announced purpose of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, to obtain from Congress the "maximum expenditure" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, met a first repulse yesterday when the naval appropriation bill was reported to the House of Representatives, minus the \$100,000,000 added by the United States Senate to the House program.

As reported from the Appropriations Committee the naval bill, which was wrecked by a filibuster in the closing hours of the last Congress because of the tremendous increase made by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, carries the identical sum provided for when the bill was first reported to the House. The sum totals exactly \$396,001,249.23.

While the sum is still believed to be extreme by the advocates of retrenchment, who regard the army and navy bills as the absolute maximum economies can be realized, the difference between the House estimates and the original estimates submitted by the Naval Board is more than \$283,000,000. It makes provision for 100,000 men, whereas the estimates called for 131,000. It carries \$23,655,318.51 for naval aviation purposes.

Maximum Is Set

House leaders have already served notice on the Secretary of the Navy that \$400,000,000 is the absolute maximum of appropriation that has a chance of securing the approval of the Senate and the House. This maximum is \$91,000,000 less than the sum provided for the current fiscal year. As the question of taxation and revenue comes close home to the Harding Administration and to the responsible leaders in Congress, the tendency is to demand a greater cut in the naval appropriation. In any case Secretary Denby has been warned that Congress will not go along with him, should he insist on a larger sum.

Some time ago the Secretary of the Navy declared that he was basing his first estimate on the Senate bill of last session, which meant that he would ask for approximately \$500,000,000. Last Monday Secretary Denby served notice to this effect on James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and on Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee on Naval Appropriations. Both of these men informed the Secretary of the Navy that they would put up the strongest kind of opposition to such a request at this time.

Strong Desire for Reduction

They told Mr. Denby that he would do well to get an appropriation of even so much as \$400,000,000 through the House. While they personally favored this allowance they said that their canvases of the rank and file of members, and particularly the great number of new Republicans who took their seats on April 11, had shown extreme desire for reduction in military and naval expense.

As Messrs. Good and Kelly interpreted the views of these newly elected

Congressmen, they have come to Washington with just one plainly expressed mandate from their constituents, and this to cut down governmental expense and reduce taxes. And with very few exceptions, they declared, the new element is getting ready for an onslaught on the army and navy budgets.

If all the Administration forces could be united in support of a \$400,000,000 appropriation, they told Mr. Denby they believed there was a good chance to get this appropriation through. Should the Secretary of the Navy and the Senate attempt to increase the appropriation previously voted by the House they declared there was a very excellent chance that the total would be cut well below \$400,000,000.

Mr. Denby was accompanied in the conference by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The first tendency of the naval men was to insist on the \$500,000,000 total, but there was evidence later that they were very seriously impressed with the state of affairs in the House as the committee chairman presented it to them.

Army Bill Reported Out

This view of the situation may have been strengthened by information which leaked out that the subcommittee on military affairs has already reduced by \$20,000,000 the \$346,000,000 army appropriation passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson as insufficient. The Military Affairs Committee of the House, which slashed the army appropriations with ruthless hands in the last session, has met with so much approval from fellow members that it is determined to make an even greater show of economy in the bill now under consideration.

As it now appears, the army and navy and Senate leaders made a great mistake when they did not accept the appropriations bills as passed last winter in the House of Representatives. The Senate did accept the House army bill but the President, acting at the behest of the Secretary of War and the high commanding officers of the army, rejected it. The Senate sought to increase the House naval bill but was unable to secure acceptance of its views in the conference committee and as it now appears, the sentiment of the representatives in favor of cutting down the armed forces is even stronger than it was in the last Congress.

On this point Mr. Good said recently, "Certainly the executive officials must understand that the people of the country are expecting some very material reduction in cost of armaments. The Navy ought to be satisfied with an appropriation of \$400,000,000 during the next fiscal year. There is considerable sentiment in the House for reduction in this amount, but I do not see how it can be done unless we reduce the building program and the personnel. Personally I do not believe that the building program ought to be reduced. At the same time I feel that \$90,000,000 for new construction is amply sufficient."

PRINTERS' DEMANDS GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—After the Helena Typographical Union had voted to call a strike within 24 hours in commercial printing plants unless agreements to establish the 44-hour week were signed, employing printers here signed the new agreement, upon which negotiations had been in progress since January. The 1920 wage scale of \$7 for day work and \$7.50 for nights remains in effect. Newspapers were not affected by the strike order, having signed the agreement in January.

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Pockets and Elbows

Of course, most people will have to admit that it was all for the best, or, at any rate, that most of it was. But they will do so grudgingly, and they will all agree that, at the time, it was really very nearly intolerable. There seemed to be so little reason for it all. Why should one be required to "sit up straight," when it was clearly so much more desirable to sit just any way? Why should one be debarred from putting one's elbows on the table, when that was so obviously the place for them? Above all, why should it ever be true that "little boys should be seen and not heard." Neither is this all, by any means. There was the question of pockets, at any rate as far as boys were concerned. "Take your hands out of your pockets, sir!" was ever a command hastily complied with, but who ever believed that it was just, or, indeed, that it would stand analysis on any basis for a moment? What were pockets meant for, if not for hands?

But this is, of course, a well-nigh limitless subject.

Sunday, Sunday Sabbath Day.

That is why we must not play, Nor run about, nor make a noise, Like the naughty girls and boys.

Who that was brought up on such admonition, but had his own vision of those girls and boys, reckless in their depravity, entirely, and one had almost said, blessedly oblivious to all the demands of decorum, running about and making a noise when they might have been, and should have been, enjoying the quiet improvement of "The Fairchild Family" or "Harry and Lucy." Those naughty girls and boys remain a permanent picture. Time and reason may have reduced the enormity of their crime, and softened judgment in regard to them, but at the bare mention of the verse they come, for a moment, once again into view, running about and making a noise.

"The Polite Present"

Now it was bad enough to have all these restrictions imposed on one, to grow up into them, as it were. What must it have been like to have had them all imposed, and many others besides, at one and the same time? Such, anyhow, must have been the fate of the small boy or small girl of a hundred years or so ago who was presented with a certain little book entitled "The Polite Present; or Manual of Good Manners." A copy survives unto this day, very small, very faded, yet disporting bravely its bright yellow cover and its gilt-edged leaves. Was there ever a child who ever obeyed all the maxims and all the admonitions in this little book? Surely, the answer must be in the negative. No star of such magnitude has ever appeared on the historical heavens of the last hundred years.

One chapter is enough, far too good, indeed, to be true, and there are no less than 58 of them.

Take, for instance, those dealing with polite behavior "At Home." "Never enter the house with your hat on." Inevitable, of course, but how unspeakably tyrannical!

"Dispute not, nor delay to obey your parents' commands. Go not out of doors without your parents' leave; and be sure to return by the limited time."

"Come not to the table without having your hands and face washed and your hair combed."

"Ask not for anything, but tarry till it be offered you."

All the Old Rebellion

Who, as he reads, but does not feel all the old rebellion rising within him? True, he does not now desire to wear his hat in the house. Nothing probably would induce him to come to the table without having his hands and his face washed, and even his hair combed. He has no desire to "make sure" of anything on the table by asking for it. Yet does not the sound of these admonitions arouse in him the strangest feelings of guilt and fall on his ears amidst the odor of authority? So it goes on to the inevitable, the arch-tyranny, the most rebelled at of all, "Lean not your elbow on the table, nor on the back of your chair."

But this is only the crowning mercy. There is much more. "At Table" occupies no less than four pages.

"Blow not your meat, when too hot; but wait with patience until it be cool."

"Fix not your eye upon the plate of another, nor upon the meat on the table."

"Frown not, nor murmur, if there be anything at table which your parents or strangers with whom you eat, while none is given you."

What is it, after all, but a conspiracy, just a conspiracy? A parents' conspiracy?

A Question of Company

Then look on this picture. The small boy is no longer "at table." He is "in company." He has seen to it that his "countenance" is "moderately cheerful, neither laughing nor frown-

ing." He has reminded himself that he must not laugh, "but silently smile, upon any occasion." As to the injunction "Stand not before superiors with your hands in your pockets; scratch not your head, wink not with your eye, but modestly look straight before you," such a concept of deportment has already become part of his very self.

So is he prepared for all contingencies. Does this truly awful person, this "superior," desire to walk. The small student of the Polite Present will know, at once, what to do. For does not the Polite Present make all perfectly clear? "Walk not too near, but a little behind him; yet not so distant as that it shall be troublesome to him to speak to you, or hard for you to hear."

O tempora! O mores! O times! O manners! as the Romans used to say, what companionship!

PLACE NAMES IN AUSTRALIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The nomenclature in a new country is apt to reflect the names of towns, villages, and districts from which the pioneer, casting longing thoughts back to the motherland, has come. A pretty idea originated in the Commonwealth of Australia several years before the war, in regard to towns and villages named after places in the "old country." The plan was for the school children in Australia to send periodical greetings and to exchange flags with the children of their namesake many thousands of miles away.

This form of duplication of names when the origin is derived from the motherland is both pleasing and desirable, but duplication within a country itself leads to great confusion and inconvenience, especially to commerce. An instance may be quoted. There is a Kingston on the River Murray and also a place of the same name in the southwest. The result has been unfortunate, as it frequently happens that goods consigned for one town find their way, inadvertently, to the other and conversely.

Another name, Gladstone, has also been the cause of tribulation, for it appears both in Queensland and in the north of South Australia. As the two Gladstones are hundreds of miles apart, and situated in different states, it would not appear on the face of it that much confusion could exist. Nevertheless such is the case, and the Queensland government called the attention of the Premier of South Australia to the matter with the view of the latter taking steps to the removal of that state on the grounds that the Queensland Gladstone was several years older than its namesake in the southern state. The Premier, however, felt that he could not take the desired action without consultation with which body the question was formally referred. The committee considered the matter and furnished a lengthy report to the effect that the South Australian Gladstone had been founded as long ago as 1872 and named by Dr. Moorhouse, Protector of Aborigines. Now this official was a keen admirer of this great British statesman. Before the name was officially bestowed Mr. Gladstone was asked for his permission, which he readily accorded. In more ways than one he had been associated with South Australia, the first connection going as far back as 1840. Further, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the township as a municipality, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Premier, was asked for a portrait of his father. This was sent and formally unveiled in the Town Hall. With such associations, it is not surprising that the committee vetoed the renaming of the town and reported to the Queensland government that they should change their Gladstone into Hawarden, the name of the statesman's home in England.

Some changes in names in Australia have, however, been dictated by sentiment. For instance, such a German name as Grunthal has become Verdun; Homburg is now Haig; Kaisersstuhl is called Mt. Kitchener; Krichauff is Reatty; Rhine Hill has turned into Moss, the very name of which, already rich in legend, will always thrill Englishmen as the scene of the historic and gallant stand of the British Army against overwhelming odds. River Rhine North and River Rhine South are now known respectively as the Somme and the Marne, and Von Doussa has become Allenby, after the conqueror of Palestine.

An outstanding instance of the retention in Australia of the original native appellation is that of Canberra, the site of what has been promised by many federal administrations will be, one day, the federal capital. A worldwide competition was officially held to determine by what name the future metropolis of the Commonwealth should be known, and many hundreds of names were submitted. After much deliberation and sifting of the names that of Canberra was chosen.

Squids in Onondaga Lake

Interest has been awakened by the alleged discovery of small squids in Onondaga Lake, near Syracuse, New York. Experts have pronounced the discovery to be genuine squids, and the discovery has brought out accounts of previous finds of the same kind in the lake. It has been suggested by one authority that the animals may be descended from ancestors which entered the lake when it was in communication with the sea by way of the St. Lawrence Valley, and that their kind has been enabled to survive amid such strange surroundings on account of the salinity of the bottom waters of the lake, which are in contact with the rocks from which the Syracuse saltworks derive their supply.

EGGS FROM THE MOUNTAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

People were hungry in Dublin, and money was scarce. Some one "below the mountain" mooted the project of sending boxes of eggs to the city. The mountain folk are generous in personal giving, but I wondered a little as to whether they would not find it difficult to bestow gifts on a sort of abstract organization, far away. When the idea was put forward one or two of the women said, "Sure isn't it just the same as giving them to the van?" with an upward inflection. And one would explain the difference, that these eggs would in fact be given as presents to those in need of them. Sometimes it took a little while to accustom them to the idea.

Yet joy in giving grows. I went out with expectant bag and basket to begin my round at a cottage set high up the hills, beside a swollen stream. The stepping-stones were clogged, and as I stood to survey them, one of two small children playing along the bank higher up slipped in and wailed. A woman appeared at the house door, and rushed to the rescue.

"Musha! What sort of a one are ye at all!" she cried, as she hauled the dripping one on to the bank. Then turning to me:

"I beg your pardon, Miss, is it coming over ye are?"

I crossed over, asking if she had heard anything about eggs for the city. Her face shadowed slightly.

"Well, no," she said.

I explained the matter, adding, "Little we know on our mountain of the hardships of the city poor."

"That's true, indeed. Ah! I wouldn't refuse ye of course, but eggs is very scarce with us. Did the woman beyond give ye any?"

"Mrs. Carthy? She spared a few."

"Well, I s'pose I'll give ye a half a dozen, anyways. But come in an' take an air at the fire."

She produced a basket of eggs; murmuring, "I had them gathered for the van. I s'pose now, them city people could have no ways to keep a hin?"

"No. And they have to pay sixpence apiece for eggs. And a penny a sod for turf."

"May God help the craythures!" she said fervently, recklessly cleaning eggs with a gentel towel. "Tis terrible to think of them wantin' an egg, an' we with plenty. I might have a few more fresh ones if ye'd come in tomorrow."

At the next house, in spite of instant willingness, only four eggs could be found. The early ones had gone to the shop.

"But it cannot be," said Mrs. Hara. "But that hims 'll lay a couple [itself in the evening]. Wait now! Mary Ellen! Gup to the hawthorn bush below at the river. She has a nest in under it." "Well!" as the child returned, "Did ye get e'er a one?"

"No, Ma'am," whispered Mary Ellen, feeling to cover.

I proceeded. Round hills and over

send off the eggs, a figure beckoned us.

"Wait till I tell ye!" it cried. "I'll give ye some more eggs! Sure I didn't!"

I intimated that we were short of time, and a woman emerged from a den followed by Kate, her youngest daughter, who explained volubly:

"Sure I was at the town, an' this woman would distract ye, so she would. Glory! Wouldn't ye think the heavens should fall before she'd let ye go with six! Ah! when I got at her—"

"But wait till I tell ye," reiterated her mother, holding me firmly with a skinny claw; "I thought I'd see ye passing back."

Here we were forced to prod the pony furiously, or be late.

"Glory, glory!" murmured Kate, and we and the eggs departed, "wouldn't ye think the heavens should fall before she'd let ye go with only six!"

R. Blanco-Fombona

Spanish America is par excellence the hothouse of versatility, and for this reason may be sought not so much in the varied climate, but in the ethnological and sociological conditions. Your cultured Spanish-American is almost certain to be, in the sense of well-rounded versatility, a veritable Pooh-Bah of the arts and sciences. The same person is as likely as not to be an orator, a dramatist, a poet, a journalist, a novelist, and a what not else.

Senor Blanco-Fombona holds true to type. He has achieved almost international fame for his life of balanced action and repose. He has written ardent poems as well as denunciations of such tyrants as warm in southern politics. He has made a study of the continent's ethnological and politico-social problems. He has attempted to bring civilization into the jungles of the Venezuelan wilds. He has prepared a remarkable annotated edition of the letters of the great Liberator, Simon Bolivar, whom he has studied in all the phases offered by that brilliant and heroic figure. He has written short stories notable alike for their insight into the many lands wherein he has dwelt and for a technique which long ago earned him the approbation of Maupassant's countrymen. For his two long novels, "El Hombre de Hierro" (The Man of Iron) and "El Hombre de Oro" (The Man of Gold), he has won high praise from such diverse critics as Max Nordau, Oliveira Lima and Jose Verissimo. To top off all this, he is at present the director of the Madrid publishing house called Editorial America, which issues a library of books pertaining to the history and culture of Spanish America.

Blanco-Fombona, like his beloved Bolivar, and like many others of the leaders of the southern continent, is a partisan of the Magna Patria, the name fondly given to a dream of a united South America. Though the fulfillment of this vision is, politically, as yet far off, culturally it is becoming daily nearer. If you call Blanco-Fombona a Venezuelan writer he will not like it, and he will tell you so. He is a Latin-American. He will reply, and an examination of his works bears out his contention that they reveal, not a narrow nationalism, but a broad continentalism.

"I do be war-r-m, Miss," said John. "Herself went to the sea there last week, an' I do be throng."

I asked if he was doing "all" himself.

"I am that, Miss," said John. "Mickey isn't able now—just mindin' the fire an' the bread he does be, an' takin' the air," he indicated his father-in-law, who sat by the fire, a little man, but gay, and as a rule "as gay as a thrush."

"Is it eggs?" asked John. "Ah! Why wouldn't I—sure I heard about them. As many as ye like!"

Two women had refused to give any eggs. After a while there came a knocking at the door.

"Sure I was at the town," said an apologetic man, husband to one of them, "an' herself didn't rightly understand. I wish we had more for ye." He laid six fine eggs on the hall seat and departed swiftly.

The evening wore on with much packing of 12 dozen eggs. At 9 o'clock a figure with a basket toted up the last hill. Our mountain house stands high. Mary Flanagan arrived (she was the other refusal), her high-pitched voice preceding her.

"Didn't Dan eat the face off me for lettin' ye go without anny! An'

Hugh says: 'If we do without eggs for the breakfast, for once, 'twill do us great loss, indeed!' because 'twas for that I kept them, ye mind. An' I said I'd come up in the mornin' an' not be disturbin' ye, but they told me, 'Ye'll g'up tonight, so ye will.'" She paused for a breath. "An' they said not another on the mountain would refuse ye. Sure, I was that ashamed! Did anny other refuse ye?"

"Well, now, see that!" said Mary happily. "An' she rollin' in eggs!"

It rained this morning. As we trudged down the mountain road to



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MOUNT EVEREST LEADER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The glamour which surrounds even the approaches to the highest peak on earth tends to increase, if that were possible, the excitement which prevails throughout geographical and mountaineering circles at the mere thought of the forthcoming expedition to Mt. Everest. It is a composite expedition, and very rightly so, for it will traverse country which as yet has never known a white man's tread. Geographers must do their part before ever the mountaineers will have a chance of even reconnoitering for their assault. And then if the sum total of our geographical knowledge is to be increased in a useful as well as in an interesting manner, an accurate survey must be made, not a mere traveler's sketch, useful as so many of these have been in the past and undoubtedly will be in the future, but a map of real precision on which every important peak and pinnacle has been actually fixed by the trigonometrical observations of trained and skillful surveyors.

Another point which must never be lost sight of for an instant is that the expedition will be working entirely in alien, though friendly, territory, access to which has until now been denied to white men, explorers, missionaries and sportsmen alike, for very many centuries, and although many have succeeded in penetrating its fastnesses from time to time, frequently by eluding the vigilance of the frontier guards, it would be utterly impossible for a large and extensive expedition to work with any chance of ultimate success unless the cooperation of the Tibetan government and, incidentally, the local Tibetans themselves, was definitely assured.

Many different types of men will be employed in the personnel of the expedition, and if full success is to be achieved there must be no hint of rivalry, even friendly rivalry, among those chosen. Already different influences, all unwittingly, no doubt, have been pressing their claims. Geographers, in the broad sense, feel that theirs is the most important part.

The Survey of India consider that the expedition should really only be considered as a means to the end of enabling them to fill in with accuracy and science some blanks which have long lurked when they studied their atlas sheets. The mountaineers are inclined to regard the others with tolerance as indispensable adjuncts to the real business in hand, namely, that of scaling the actual mountain.

But there are even more diverse points of view to be considered. General Bruce, who probably has a wider experience of Himalayan climbing than any other living man, very naturally urges the appointment of some of his staunch and devoted Gurkhas as noncommissioned officers among the band of porters. It would be hard to imagine a more excellent system of decentralization of control, but this may lead to the request that English officers from Gurkha regiments should form a considerable percentage of the personnel. If this were done the rivalry among the many Gurkha battalions and the two Darwall battalions would be acute, the very thing which must be avoided. In an expedition of this sort every cause but one must be thrust entirely aside from the thoughts of all concerned, and that one is the success of the expedition.

It will consequently be realized immediately that the leader of this expedition must be no ordinary man. He must be selected rather for his consummate tact in blending harmoniously what seems to be unblendable in dealing with nomadic strangers, who have never before seen the faces of white men, and in inculcating a spirit of camaraderie and pride among the wild and undisciplined Bhottas, who will form the band of carriers.

Such are the lines on which the joint committee of the Royal Geographical Society and Alpine Club have worked, and in the selection of Col. Howard Bury they have embodied all the essentials. To many his name will be new, but such should remember that it is not every man who shouts aloud or who writes a book that is always the one who has done most, or who knows most. Frequently exactly the opposite is the truth. Colonel Bury is neither a mountaineer nor what might be called a "professional explorer," and consequently his selection will not arouse possible pangs of

jealousy among certain extreme enthusiasts of either type should a man from the other type have been chosen. At the same time his experience has been considerable, far greater than many who pose as authorities in central Asian travel. His is that true love of wandering quietly and unobtrusively among beautiful and little-known places of the earth, which is the highest impulse which any explorer can possess.

But apart from experience, Colonel Bury is a man whose pleasant tact and natural easy diplomacy will invariably make men of extreme views work side by side in harmony, when a man who unconsciously was more interested in one particular aspect might arouse discord.

Finally, it must never be forgotten that it is almost entirely owing to Colonel Bury's personal efforts that the expedition has become defined from the wreaths of hope and imagination. Many attempts to gain permission for such an enterprise have been made in the past, but none have met with success. The difficulty of obtaining permission merely to essay the scaling of Mt. Everest has in the past been as great as any which have been encountered among the glaciers of other mountains. Colonel Bury has achieved, it would seem almost by magic, what has hitherto been an ever-impassable barrier; surely this is a good omen that the same gentle perseverance will conquer in the final battle.

The Man the Tailor Made

Now, the writer was a country boy, bred to "old clothes" and their unquestioned "legal tender" in rural society. As most country lads, he worked in raiment suited to the job, played in garments needing neither apology, sparing, nor distraction from the pursuit in hand; and he leasured in the same negligent sangfroid as to the outer shell of personality. Clothes were in no sense an end—only a means. Unconsciously this attitude toward them became a part of his background and parcel of his point of view. The occasional and Sunday use of the "best suit," with its sanctioned concomitants of white collar and glimmering shoes, served not to wound the wearer to the yoke, but rather to make these events stand out as "exceptions which proved the rule."

Came college, came cities, came profession, came well-groomed associates, clients, bosses—and he became a white-collared man, subjugated, forced, as it were to pass under the yoke of the Mercers of Troy. The little red schoolhouse it seemed had been in error on yet another point: for it was not the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit that caused the seasons; but the inclination of haberdashers to the circumference of earth's pocketbook.

Came all these things to him; but something fled. He was not to the collar born. Try as he would, the inhibitions of tailormade vestments and shoe polish were stronger than impulse, more dominating than enthusiasm. Uneasy felt the foot that wore the spat. True, as he knew, "walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage"—his own Bastille was of stronger weave. The withes of 4A thread made him to walk upright and with dignity and aplomb. To the world, thus, he appeared to be modish, alert, balanced, conformable, well-licked by his job—in short, a commuter.

He has come to see that he is two persons. The tailor has made a man. This country-bred adult, yet of good muscles, yet enamored of hiking the open road, still capable of strenuous tennis, is merely a push-button, apartment-house manikin, while going about in the habiliments of respectability. Change his clothes, you change his personality. He can scarcely perform a minute adjustment on his car, dressed up; he utters could not now the lawn, dressed up; he abhors walking a quarter-mile, dressed up; can hardly pull a handful of radishes for dinner, dressed up. Old clothes, and lo! a potential chauffeur, a journeyman plumber, a would-be rail-splitter.

THE CLAVERING ROMNEYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The sensation caused by the sale of Romney's "The Beggar's Opera" for £54,000 at the Duke of Hamilton sale 15 months ago will be remembered. On March 18 another famous group of children by this master changed hands at Christie's, in London. Much interest and speculation had been going on the previous week as to what sort of price this new "event" in the sale room would fetch. Naturally a large number of people came on the day of the sale expecting some such sensation as on the previous occasion. But they were disappointed, for the beautiful group of the Clavering children fell at 5000 guineas, and this advertisement in The Times tells not where the picture has gone to, but, at any rate, the fame which an investment of this sort entails: "Mr. Frank J. Clarke, the purchaser of Romney's famous picture, 'The Clavering Children,' for 5000 guineas at Christie's, is conducting an extensive hotel and general house-furnishing business at etc., etc."

Most of us know this famous picture from the innumerable reproductions made of it and many would rank it second only to the painting of the Gower family. Rarely though has the general public had opportunity of seeing the original; once at the Old Masters Exhibition in 1884 and again in 1910 at Messrs. Agnews. Romney painted this masterpiece for 60 guineas. His portrait of Miss Maria Clavering, wife of the seventh Baron Napier, was knocked down for £3200 to Messrs. Sulley, and another fine portrait of Dr. Robert Henry went to Messrs. Agnews for 500 guineas. A picture of topical interest in this sale was Hogarth's "The Beggar's Opera," which realized 1400 guineas, an advance of only 400 guineas on the sum paid for it at the Huth sale in 1905.

The good work of the National Art Collections Fund is again evidenced by its presentation to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, of a bed curtain, one of four, and two valances from Mary Queen of Scots' bed in Loch Leven Castle. It is only three months since these very beautiful specimens of needlework appeared at Sotheby's sale room and changed hands for the modest sum of 300 guineas. These bed hangings are of crimson cloth with a pattern applique in black velvet and closely worked in yellow silk and gold thread with conventional floral patterns. The design, as might be expected under the circumstances, shows strong signs of French influence. The silk work has been extensively restored, but the brilliance of the original coloring has neither faded nor tarnished. There is little doubt that this needlework with other specimens sold at the same sale, undoubtedly worked by the Queen herself and which realized the absurdly low sum of £13, were used by Queen Mary during her imprisonment in Loch Leven Castle, 1567-8. The tapestries and the needlework under consideration left by the Queen after her flight from Loch Leven Castle remained in the castle until it was abandoned, when they were removed to Kinross. In the year 1675 Sir William Bruce, the architect of the most modern part of Holyrood, purchased the estate of Kinross (including a box containing the relics of Loch Leven Castle). In 1777 Mr. Carstairs Bruce sold the house built by his architect ancestor but retained the movable property including a valuable collection of furniture, portraits, chairs, and other relics, together with the Queen Mary tapestries. Sir Charles Bruce, a descendant of this Carstairs Bruce, sold these relics at Sotheby's last December.

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RAILROAD PROBLEM
FOUND DIFFICULT

Process of Reconstruction Halted
by the Failure of the Harding
Administration to Work Out
a Solution—Rates Too High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The solving of the railroad problem is proving the most serious and embarrassing of all the questions which it has fallen to the lot of the present Administration to meet. It outruns in pressing importance the formulation of a successful foreign policy; it is more baffling than the exigencies of the tariff; it underlies and is inextricably connected with every other domestic problem; it has halted the processes of reconstruction.

The Republican Party had promised before the election and afterward to restore the machinery of peace times. Mr. Harding had coined, or revived, the word "normalcy," and had made a slogan of "We must get back to normalcy." He still sticks by the word, and it means a great deal to him. It means more than the Administration can begin to accomplish yet, although every branch of it is working on the general subject and concretely on transportation.

At the first Cabinet meetings the subject of a reconstruction and restoration program was taken up. It was said, hopefully, that there would soon be announcements of progress, business moving, houses being built, and in general a smoothing-out of the rough places caused by the passing of the chariot of war.

All Industry Held Back

At each successive Cabinet meeting, however, it has become more apparent that holding back all industry, laying a restraining hand on labor, and demoralizing agriculture, is the transportation problem. And the question: "What is the remedy, what is to be done about it?" is still unanswered.

Not a day passes but the President is in conference with some one or more persons on some angle or phase of the question—men with grievances because of high rates, men with financial or business interests, men concerned with the management of the roads or representing the labor element, and above all growers of cotton, wheat and other agricultural products. Upon one thing, all agree, conditions are bad, and are not getting better. Various proposals have been made for solving one or another part of the difficulty, but what every one knows is needed is a scheme that will cover the entire situation, and that has not been found.

The President has been urged to call a conference of representatives of all basic industries, of finance, labor and agriculture, and with them to decide what is to be done. The remembrance of the industrial conferences called by President Wilson, and their lack of successful issue, is not encouraging for such a step, and it is unlikely that anything will be done by the government until the Cummins committee and the Railroad Labor Board have exhausted every effort to do what they can. They are bodies clothed with authority for just such work, and it is in line with the policy of Warren G. Harding to let such agencies do their work without interference from the executive if it can be accomplished.

Agreement That Rates Are Too High

Although the question is so far from a satisfactory settlement, some progress has been made in the course of study of the situation. It is generally agreed that rates are too high; that they are, as now constituted, a check upon industry, trade and agriculture; that under them many producers find that their commodities are a liability, because when they are shipped to markets, and very distant ones at that, they will not sell for enough to pay for their transportation. Under such conditions, production cannot be stimulated or even maintained. The railroad management themselves are aware of the impossibility of maintaining the present high rates, but have found no substitute in the way of returns.

Another thing that has dawned upon the investigators of the situation is that the United States Government let itself in for a heavier burden than it knew when it gave such a high rate of guarantee to the railroads. One of the proposals that has been made is that the roads should be given only what they were making before the war, but some of them will not profits at that time.

A United States Senator, discussing the situation yesterday, said that the country, the people, could not stand prevailing conditions much longer. "There will be a terrible revolt against it," he declared, "and we will be headed for a blind alley, probably government ownership. If the railroads pass into the hands of a receiver, there will be a panic."

That is what the Administration is concentrating its efforts upon to prevent. Until it has had at least some measure of success in this, other issues will have to wait.

AMERICAN STUDENTS
TO BE SENT TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Fifty or more college students in architecture, landscape architecture and engineering, will be sent to France this summer under the auspices of the American Students Reconstruction Association, just organized. They will work under the supervision of the French Ministry of the Liberated Regions, in the departments of the Marne and

Meuse, according to a cablegram from Premier Briand, accepting the offer. The association is approved by the architectural schools of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell universities, and the University of Pennsylvania, and members of these faculties form its university committee.

SIERRA NEVADA
MOUNTAIN CAMP

Large Tract of Land in Stanislaus National Forest to Be
Used by People of Oakland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California—For the purpose of a municipal vacation camp in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a large tract of land situated on the middle fork of the Tuolumne River, in Stanislaus National Forest, 152 miles from this city, has been given to the Oakland Recreation Department by the United States Forest Service.

Pending the adoption of a charter amendment authorizing the Recreation Department to operate such a camp, the project will be operated by a body of interested citizens who attended the experimental camp last year, a group known as the Oakland Recreation Camp Association. This camp will make possible a mountain vacation for all the citizens of Oakland who wish to take advantage of the opportunity; it will be operated on a cost basis.

Accommodations will include floored tents, electrically lighted, individual cots with mattresses, plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food. An athletic field will be provided where games of volleyball, baseball, football, and soccer can be played. Evening entertainments will be arranged around an open-air camp fire.

Transportation by rail being expensive, the association will have trucks to take campers to their destination. The trip will be made in two stages, an over-night camp being maintained near Oakdale. Since the road goes through the famous Bret Harte country, the Recreation Department has compiled a guide book giving points of interest on the trip, a copy of which will be supplied to each traveler. The round trip can be made for \$8 per person.

There will be hiking trips, horse-back riding, automobile and rail trips. Yosemite Valley is 32 miles from the camp and a side trip is quite possible.

In order to maintain the low cost under which the camp will operate, a rule will be that each camper shall render an average of one hour's service daily, to be outlined by the director.

I. W. W. HAS NO NEWS
OF MR. HAYWOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"W. D. Haywood may be in Russia for all we know," said Roy A. Brown, chairman of the general executive board of the I. W. W., when interviewed at general headquarters here yesterday. Mr. Haywood is sought by the Department of Justice on a charge of jumping the bond on which he was released from Leavenworth Penitentiary pending the decision of his appeal for a new trial.

"We cannot understand why he should leave this country," continued Mr. Brown. "He did not consult us about it. His going puts the I. W. W. in a bad light and I see nothing that he could gain by disappearing."

Otto Christensen, attorney for Mr. Haywood and the other 70 I. W. W. who still have terms to serve as a result of their conviction under the Espionage Act during the war, said that he had sent a cable message to Riga, to be forwarded to Warsaw, informing Mr. Haywood of the Supreme Court decision, so that Mr. Haywood may return, if he intends to.

The 48 I. W. W. beside Mr. Haywood out on bond have until Monday to report at Leavenworth, or to the nearest United States marshal. The largest group of them are now in Chicago, according to Mr. Christensen, who said they would probably start to prison tomorrow night.

CUMBERLAND RIVER
WATER-POWER PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—J. S. Wallace, representing West Virginia capitalists, has begun preparations for a survey of the Cumberland River between Burnside and Williamsburg, for the purpose of selecting a site for the construction of a water-power dam site with a view to harnessing the falls in Cumberland River near Burnside. Application will be made to the federal government for permission to construct the dam. It is proposed to build a plant at a cost of \$5,000,000 and to provide current for Louisville and Lexington and intermediate points in central Kentucky. Supplies for the construction of the plant have been arranged for, it is said.



Reich and Lièvre
RICH AND LEE-AVER

WORK OF JOINT
INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Manitoba Reaps Benefit of the
Council's Efforts to Bring
About Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The record of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry is one which the province and the members of the commission, especially its chairman, Dr. C. W. Gordon, who is better known as Ralph Connor, the author, can well be proud of. In February, 1919, the Manitoba Legislature passed the Industrial Conditions Act. At that time there were heard the first mutterings of the industrial trouble which culminated in the sympathetic strike which held up industry and upset all the normal conditions in Winnipeg. The bill was later on amended so as to bring it into accord with the views of Labor.

The Joint Council of Industry is composed of five members, two employers, two employees and a chairman appointed by the government. The council has all the powers of a judge of a supreme court in conducting inquiries. It can hold a complete investigation in any industrial dispute and it is believed that in many cases such an investigation will prevent a strike and in all cases, as a result of the publicity given through the reports of the council, the public is able to obtain accurate knowledge of the matters in dispute.

The council is given power to investigate and report as to housing conditions and also as to the extent the prevailing wages enable employees to make provision for the future and their dependencies. The right of employers and employees to organize and bargain with one another through their organizations and representatives is recognized by the Industrial Conditions Act.

Dr. Gordon in reviewing the work of the court places as much value on the general basic rules asserted and established by the council as upon the actual results of the actual cases which have come before it. In general it has been laid down that: 1. The service of the community is the supreme objective in industry; 2. The human element is the supreme consideration in industrial activity; 3. The highest interests of all concerned in industry are secured only by the cooperation of all; 4. Differences of opinion are inevitable. The only sane method of settlement is by consideration, not by the club. 5. Agreements once accepted must be preserved during their lifetime; 6. The spirit of an agreement must override the letter, if conflict between spirit and letter should appear; and 7. Little troubles removed make for peace.

As regards the rights of the workman, Dr. Gordon lays down the following rules for the guidance of both workers and employers: 1. Trade union activities which do not interfere with duty may not be penalized; 2. A living wage is every worker's right; 3. A wage which enables the worker to live in decency and comfort; 3. Every worker has the right of appeal against any decision of his employer; 4. All workers permanently employed should receive a reasonable amount of holiday time; 5. The rates of wages involve such factors as the cost of living, permanency, hazard, period of activity, skill and training required.

The rights of the employer are laid down as follows: 1. Continuity of work must be preserved; 2. A full day's work must be given in a full day's time; 3. Discipline must be preserved for the purpose of coordinate and continuous effort; 4. Insubordination involves prompt penalty; 5. Management must be untrammelled—a single hand must be on the wheel of control.

The work of the council has been watched by the other provinces and a number of states south of the international border. The council has been most successful in bringing about industrial peace in the province and it has certainly aided industry as its motto in all cases is "Get on with the work."

EDUCATORS CHOOSE
WOMAN PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Women members of the Kentucky Educational Association won a notable victory yesterday in the election of Mrs. M. L. Hall, superintendent of schools in Shelby County, as president. This is the first time a woman has been president since 1912, when Mrs. Cora Wilson Stuart was elected.

Mrs. Hall was nominated at a secret meeting of the women of the association on Thursday, following a meeting of the Kentucky Council of Administrative Women, at which Mrs. Stuart made an address calling attention to the fact that women were being ignored in the executive branches of the association, despite the fact that they constituted two-thirds of the membership, and urged that they assert their rights and nominate a woman candidate for the presidency.

"The Kentucky Educational Association is composed two-thirds of women," she said, "but they make up the audience and have no power. I do not advocate rebellion, but demand

equality. We have the vote, and should use it. California and Arkansas women formed separate organizations, and we can do the same if necessary."

Prof. J. W. Ireland of Frankfort, and H. L. Donovan of Catlettsburg, candidates for the presidency, withdrew, leaving the field to Mrs. Hall. She was unanimously elected.

INQUIRY POSSIBLE
IN EDWARDS CASE

Steps May Be Taken to Learn
Reasons Why Army Officer
Was Relieved of Command

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following a meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday, there were hints of a possible investigation of the reasons why Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was relieved of his command in France, during the world war. There were intimations of sensational developments with regard to the actual reasons why General Edwards came under the ban of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War.

The nominations of 12 major-generals and 26 brigadier-generals are pending before the Committee. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, appeared to explain the reasons for the promotions. General Edwards heads the list. Secretary Weeks said this was due to the fact that he is of senior rank.

At the request of the committee, Secretary Weeks brought with him the complete record of General Edwards while in command of the 8th division, American expeditionary army in France. He was summarily relieved by General Pershing and sent home. The only explanation given, it is claimed, was that Pershing desired a younger officer to be in charge of the 26th division.

Secretary Baker, when before the Military Affairs Committee on the subject of army promotions, declared that General Edwards was relieved of command because of his record. Nothing could be found in the records presented yesterday by Secretary Weeks in the slightest degree discreditable to General Edwards. Democratic members of the committee contended that an adverse record did exist. They desired to have it produced. Secretary Weeks promised to make further examination and submit the document today if it could be found.

It was intimated that an investigation or inquiry may be necessary to clear up the Edwards case if Secretary Weeks is unable to locate the sought-for record, of which Secretary Baker made mention. This cannot be determined until today, when the committee again will meet and discuss the army promotions.

Attention was called by Henry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, to the case of Brig.-Gen. Omar Bundy. His name appeared on the list as submitted by Secretary Baker.

It was eliminated from the list turned in by Secretary Weeks, and Brigadier-General Bell substituted. General Bundy, like General Edwards, was relieved during service abroad and sent home. It is the intention of Senator New to make a determined fight to obtain justice for General Bundy.

PRESIDENT MASARYK
TAKING A VACATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports that President Masaryk of Tzecho-Slovakia has resigned are without foundation, says a statement issued yesterday by the Tzecho-Slovak Legation here. A Prague dispatch yesterday to the Exchange Telegraph at London said he had retired.

President Masaryk has been ill for several weeks, but now is convalescing, said the legation's statement. "Because he had been engaged in the work for Tzecho-Slovak independence since 1914 and was at the helm of the state for over two years, his physicians advised him to take a six weeks' rest. This is planned to be spent on the Italian island of Capri."

The reorganization of the Tzecho-Slovakian cabinet is planned and it is expected that Dr. Edward Benes, beside being the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will also be at the head of the Cabinet as Minister Premier. The Tzecho-Slovak Republic has no vice-president, and, according to the Constitution, during the illness or inability of the President the Minister Premier will act as his representative. The reports about the resignation of President Masaryk are probably based on these facts, which were misinterpreted.

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SOCIAL METHOD OF
WAR ABOLITION

Peaceful Penetration of Japan
and Mexico to Promote Har-
mony Proposed at a Meeting
of the Society of Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The ideal of the peaceful penetration of Mexico and Japan by an army of idealists who would strive to promote friendly relations between the United States and these countries and to avoid future wars, was advocated recently by Elbert Russell, director of the Woolman School of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, at a meeting of the Religious Society of Friends at the Town Hall.

"This ideal would be excellent if only people would only think of it before engaging in war, instead of afterward, when they are obliged, in any case, to settle the difficulty by diplomacy or arbitration," said Dr. J. L. Barton, member of the Society of Friends in this city, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I agree with Mr. Russell that if such an army of 100,000 Christian missionaries and social workers had been sent into Mexico 25 years ago, we would not have been obliged to send an army of 100,000 there in 1916 and there would not be talk today of a possibility of another war with Mexico."

"But even now the idea is good and well worth trying; certainly no harm could come from it, even if the good effects were a long time in appearing. I would heartily advocate sending large forces of trained social workers and missionaries to make a business of promoting friendly relations, and I would guard against any disappointments if the results might seem delayed or if there were apparent failures along the way, for it might be a long time before success were apparent. The Quakers have always been against fighting with weapons, because they believe in the sacredness of human life. If all mankind would adopt this same ideal, there would be no more fighting. Such an army could not be sent out by governments; the move would have to be made by societies and non-political organizations. The churches would be the logical initiators of the movement."

Dr. Barton said that the Religious Society of Friends has missionaries already in Mexico and Japan and other countries, also reconstruction units in France, Russia, Austria and Germany, where they were helping feed the children.

STATE CONSTABULARY
FOR NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The House of Assembly has readopted the Senate bill for a state constabulary over Gov. Edward J. Edwards' veto. The passage of the bill ends a long fight by the manufacturers of New Jersey to secure a state police force modeled after the constabularies of New York and Pennsylvania. Organized Labor opposed the plan, being able for several years to kill the measure. The bill contains a provision that the constabulary cannot be used during industrial disputes unless authorized by the Governor upon request of municipal authorities where labor disturbances cannot be handled by local police. All the members of the state police must be former army men.

NEW YORK SYSTEM
OF PENSION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A few comprehensive sound laws and an efficient supervisory agency are needed to operate effectively the huge ma-

chinery for the retirement of state, county and municipal employees. Such a handling of the pension problem would assure to each locality greater freedom in developing its own system along constructive lines," says Paul Studensky, discussing the matter of pension bills introduced into the Legislature. Mr. Studensky favors a bill which would extend for an additional two years the activities of the legislative commission which was responsible for sound laws enacted last year. He believes that it is the duty of this commission to devise an enabling act under which a pension provision may be established by any county or municipality for any or all of its employees. Last year, according to Mr. Studensky, three sound pension systems were enacted: for the teachers of the State, for the civil service employees of the State and for the clerks and other employees not covered by any special departmental fund.

ECONOMY URGED
IN JAMAICA

Question of Income Tax Pay-
ment by Foreign Companies
Will Be Settled Shortly

By special correspondence of The Christian
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—In pressing on Governor Probyn the need of caution and economy in government expenditure in a year when it is argued that the value of island exports will sink from £5,000,000 to £3,000,000, a deputation pointed out that the demand for island produce had dropped and prices had fallen. The point was made that the banks operating here being English and Canadian, the capital which they obtained was invested abroad. As regards the banana trade and the coconut trade, the capital invested being largely from the United States, the profits made went out of Jamaica to that country. The attention of the Governor was directed to the fact that large foreign companies doing a huge business here, and making great profits, were generally reported to be trying successfully to escape paying the income tax on their profits, which, of course, went out of the island.

In reply to this reference, which was directed against the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company, Governor Probyn said that the question of foreign companies in Jamaica paying an income tax would be settled shortly. He would not say that there had been a refusal on the part of these companies to pay an income tax, but there had been a difficulty. That difficulty he looked forward to being overcome at no very distant date.

Among other financial measures now strongly advocated is the restoration of the island insurance fund. This was adopted to give a reserve usable in times of catastrophe, the fund being £100,000. During the emergency caused by the war the insurance fund was absorbed. It is urged that £100,000, the sum adopted when the expenditure was between £800,000 and £900,000, would be too small now, with an expenditure largely increased, and that therefore the sum should be at least £150,000. That Jamaica, outside certain agricultural products, such as sugar, has no extraneous sources of income, was another point urged. There is no carrying trade. Foreign investments are a microscopic quantity. The country yields no profit.

It is reported on good authority that the West India Electric Company, a Canadian concern, which owns the Kingston tramway, has offered to sell out to the government if the latter is ready to purchase. It has lodged a protest against a plan by which the Kingston General Commissioners would generate their own electricity. The company argues that this is, if not a legal wrong against it, a moral injury. A short time ago it was rumored that the tramway was likely to be purchased from the present company by the United Fruit Company.

ANTHRACITE COAL
MONOPOLY ALLEGED

Maryland Representative Asks
Congress to Ascertain if the
Present Prices Charged in the
East Are Fair to Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that consumers in the eastern states are being fleeced by a very close monopoly that is maintaining anthracite coal prices at wartime levels were made in the House of Representatives yesterday by J. Charles Linthicum (D.), Representative from Maryland.

Declaring he had tried in vain to ascertain from the Attorney-General what steps he is taking to relieve the consumers from exorbitant prices, Mr. Linthicum offered a resolution calling upon the Department of Justice to propose steps whereby Congress can break up the alleged monopoly. His resolution calls explicitly for the following information:

First, any information in the Department of Justice which would show whether or not the present price of anthracite coal at \$14 to \$16 a ton to the consumer is a fair and just price at this time and under present peace conditions.

Second, any information in the Department of Justice to show whether or not the present exorbitant prices are maintained by unfair methods or illegal combinations of operators or dealers thereof.

Third, whether there is sufficient legislation to enable the government to handle and control the present anthracite coal situation, and if not, what additional legislation should you recommend.

"Several days ago I wrote the Attorney-General asking him to inform me of any steps he has taken to show that \$14 to \$16 a ton is a justifiable price for anthracite coal, or whether he has sought to force reductions in this price," declared Mr. Linthicum. "Up to the present time he has not replied, so I thought it might be better to present the matter to him formally as a request from Congress."

"It has been charged and there appears to be some reason to believe that the anthracite coal of the country is controlled by a very close monopoly, and that only through this monopoly is the price maintained at such unfair, war-time levels. The Senate investigation produced no information as to the anthracite situation other than to show charges that unfair practices were being carried on in Washington by the retail dealers."

"If there is a monopoly, Congress should take steps to expose it and then to deal with it in the interest of the consumer. To permit the price of an essential commodity to remain so high at a time when unemployment is experienced everywhere, and when wages are on the decline, would be a manifest injustice to the consumer. 'The price of anthracite coal is still being maintained at the same levels which prevailed throughout the war, and which were then only justified by the demands of war. In view of the fact that the consumers in all the eastern states must use anthracite coal for household purposes, the question of high prices for this commodity is of extreme importance.'"

CONTROL OF MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which would create a board of review for motion pictures. It would consist of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other members, to be nominated by the State Board of Education, and appointed by the Governor, this is to have the power to create a reviewing committee which would pass upon all films.

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LIQUOR AS BAR TO WORLD PEACE

War Will Not Be Abolished Till
Universal Prohibition Is a Fact,
Says Capt. R. P. Hobson—
Civilization Itself at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That world peace will not be realized until world prohibition is a fact was the theme of an interview granted yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who is making a lecture tour in the interests of the World League Against Alcoholism.

"We have long been familiar with the claim of alcoholism as it exists in the individual," said Captain Hobson, "but the world is now beginning to turn its thought toward its effect on society as a whole. There has been almost complete ignorance as to its real nature, and that ignorance, combined with the commercial possibilities of the drug, makes it break out and spread until it literally becomes a disease in society.

"There have been evidences of this in every age. We can see its progress in nature and society as in the individual, passing from the casual to the chronic stage, and then to a violent form until it numbs what we may call the consciousness of mind, and hence causes the recognition of the brotherhood of man to fade away before the dictates of the beast of self-interest dominating all.

Menace to Civilization

"This means the eventual breaking of the bonds that hold society together, so that wars would become the habit of thought of nations, followed by revolutions and anarchy within, until civilization disintegrates.

"The social phenomena we have witnessed in Europe in the recent tragic years are but convulsions attending on the disintegration of modern civilization. If Europe continues, as it is now, in the alcoholic current, the red disintegration will be due next.

"The United States sacrificed about 100,000 of her sons and about \$30,000,000,000 of her treasure in the recent convulsion. She stands to sacrifice millions of her sons and scores of billions of her treasure in the coming disintegration.

"The World League Against Alcoholism represents the marshaling of the vitality of the human race to combat this parasite. The foundation of the league's success and all progress in this reform, if not in all reforms, depends on the degree in which society is reached with the truth. The truth about alcohol paralyzes the sense of an antidote. If this truth reaches a man, who is anywhere near normal it arouses motives deeper and stronger than all the alcoholic appeals. If this truth is systematically disseminated throughout society it stirs the motive of self-preservation, of protection of the young, of safeguarding the integrity of the species, the deepest motives of all living things, individually or in groups. As in all things, alcohol follows cause, the powers of the individual or of the society of individuals will be increased by the adequate extension of the truth.

Change of Thought Needed

"We are pressing the campaign in America and throughout the world. If we succeed, particularly before the red disintegration breaks, the beast of the world will be quickly checked, and the psychology of the nations will quickly rise to the higher altruistic levels as in the case of a man quarrelsome and dangerous in drink sobering up, passing from the plane of the brute to the image of his Maker.

"With this change of the thought of the world and the quenching of the fires of hate, social disintegration will be arrested and a new and permanent integration will set in.

"In a sober world an association or league of nations would be natural and permanently successful in its binding together of the various members of the human race. Then and only then can humanity hope for enduring peace.

"The other side of the picture is sadder. In the alcoholic current, humanity will pass to further convulsions and self-destruction until nature's scavengers, alcoholism and its allies, cause the human race to follow the course of Roman civilization, Persian civilization and the other civilizations of the past.

"Wars without end and anarchy within would succeed each other until the degenerate life was unable to produce itself and would disappear from the earth, the human race either going to extinction or reverting to barbarism or even a lower state.

World Receptive

"For my own part I feel that Providence is turning even the wrath of man into singing the praises of God. This cataclysm through which humanity has passed has made the world plastic and has humbled its pride so that it will be receptive as never before, so that the dissemination of truth about alcoholism throughout the world can be carried forward very rapidly. It will be possible for the forces of reform to spread until they embrace practically all the vital forces of humanity.

"Led by the United States, herself fast recovering from the attack of alcohol, supporting with her character-

istic energy and power the World League Against Alcoholism, we shall soon see not only real prohibition in the United States, but an international edict that will not leave one square foot of the earth's surface where alcoholism can carry on in the future.

"We shall see an organization developed for extending the truth about alcohol, for finding out and promulgating the facts; a permanent organization by which the human race in future will acquire and maintain immunity from this age-long affliction. Then the constructive forces of the world, with the cooperation of the nations and the smile of God, can build rapidly the Kingdom, causing a new Heaven and a new earth to appear as the human beast disappears."

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

President of Massachusetts Agricultural College Says Definition of Agriculture Is Broadening All the Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—The definition of agriculture is broadening all the time, said Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in giving his ideas upon what should be the scope of the agricultural college.

"There are still people," said the president, "who think of an agricultural education as teaching merely farm processes, such as plowing. It is pretty evident from speeches delivered by Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, father of the land grant bill which provided for the founding of agricultural colleges, that he had in mind the training of well-balanced men to be educated farmers. Since his time the content of agriculture has vastly increased. The definition of agriculture is broadening all the time.

"When agricultural colleges started more than 50 years ago the popular idea of an agricultural education was probably to give the farmer the best of science as applied to the art of farming. Today new sciences have been developed which contribute to the technical side of agriculture. New problems involve farm management, the economics of distribution, of credit, of transportation and all those things that have the most intimate bearing on the farmer's welfare.

"The war showed that the whole question of food supply is tied up with agriculture. The farmer must keep in mind the ultimate consumer. World supply and world markets affect the farmer's returns from crops and influence the type of farming he can profitably follow. So education for agriculture has come to be a very inclusive subject, embracing scores of separate specialties.

"The largest work of the agricultural colleges is the training of leaders where leadership is needed. Probably no agricultural college in America is sending the majority of its graduates directly on to farms. The proportion of agricultural college graduates going to farms depends on a number of conditions, but is quite largely a matter of capital. It is not so much the money as the capital in the sense of modern agriculture as in any other undertaking. The management of a farm is a problem of operation of a manufacturing plant; the purchase of raw materials; the securing of labor; the production of maximum supply with due regard to costs and the securing of suitable markets; and, with the investment of capital in producing for an unstable market under conditions which the manufacturer, i. e., the farmer, cannot control.

"Just to what extent we can give cultural education is always a question. We must provide all the cultural side of college training we can; but we must first keep faith with the man who comes to prepare for agriculture, and with the state that appropriates money in the expectation it will receive in return trained farmers. The performing of actual farm tasks, however, we must always leave to the farmer training the boy gets either before or after his college course or perhaps during his vacations. It cannot come in the curriculum to any great extent. We must rely on our ability to teach the principles upon which agriculture is based, the 'why' of farming, and let the boy learn the 'how' of it by actual farm experience."

LUMBER MILLS RESUME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—The two biggest lumber shipping mills on the waterfront here have resumed operations with the beginning of April after having been shut down for about two months. The prospects as announced are that they will not be compelled to close down again because of a low demand for fir lumber.

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RENTAL REBATES NOW EXPECTED

Supreme Court Decision May
Cause Return by Profiteers of
Thousands of Dollars to
Tenants in National Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rent profiteers in the national capital are in a state of alarm over the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the validity of the District of Columbia rent law. Thousands of dollars of rental rebates will find their way back into the pockets of tenants, while hundreds of real estate owners and renters, figuring in approximately 2500 violations of the rent commission's rulings, face fines ranging from \$1000 upward.

"That the law should be enforced to the limit and its violators punished is urged by L. Heiser Ball (R.), Senator from Delaware and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia which put the rent act through Congress to serve as a model law for the country.

"Of course, there is a great satisfaction in the opinion of the Supreme Court to all those people who have given rent commissions in Washington serious thought," said Senator Ball. "Had the rent law been declared unconstitutional, it is very difficult to forecast what would have been the living conditions in the national capital. For proper protection of both landlord and tenant, and to encourage the building necessary for proper housing of government employees, this act may require some amendments, but there should be no trouble in the future in fixing rentals that would be reasonable both for tenants and landlords."

A resolution extending the life of the District of Columbia Rent Law after its expiration, October 22, next, will be offered in the Senate shortly. Since the Supreme Court of the United States, in sustaining the constitutionality of the act, contained it served to meet the "exigencies" of the situation, members of the District of Columbia committees of both Houses propose to retain control of rent profiteers. Senator Ball, author of the Rent Act, expects to confer again with President Warren G. Harding on the rent situation. He said the extension probably would be for two years.

Many landlords will have to face suits for rental rebates, according to A. Leftwich Sinclair, a member of the commission. Landlords who failed to abide by the decision of the rent commission are subject to fines and open to suit from tenants for excess rent collected. Between 4000 and 5000 rents have been fixed by the commission during its existence of slightly more than one year, and it is estimated that 50 or 60 per cent of these cases have been ignored by landlords who continued their practice of gouging.

Real estate men and builders in Washington already are organizing to frustrate any attempt to extend the life of the rent commission after October 22, next, the date the rent act automatically expires. Thomas Briley, president of the Washington Board of Trade, in commenting upon the situation, said that it would have a disastrous effect on building projects. "It will deter investment building and tend to perpetuate the shortage of houses," he said. "It will have a very serious effect upon labor, for, with the sudden stoppage of building, men in the trades will be thrown out of work. The public, too, will be injured in that there will be fewer places to rent."

Miss Clara Sears Taylor, the woman member of the rent commission, who she describes as a "court of human appeal," takes an altogether different view of the situation.

"Nobody but the profiteers will refuse to build houses to meet the needs of the city," she declared. "They will be the only ones who will object to fair rentals."

Miss Taylor said that "conditions brought to light by the investigations of the rent commission 'beggar description.' It is a mistaken idea, she explained, that the rent commission fixed the rents below a fair and reasonable return on the valuation of the properties.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST WHISKY RUNNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—Encouraged by Ontario's action in banning liquor, state, county and city officials are planning a campaign which they believe will greatly reduce the whisky running traffic along the Niagara

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MANY RACES ARE TO BE REPRESENTED

Cosmopolitan Clubs Meet in
Boston to Discuss Methods
for Informing People in Home-
lands of Immigration Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Representing practically every racial group in the cities from which they come, the Cosmopolitan Clubs of Eastern Massachusetts gathered in Boston today for their first annual convention and to exchange ideas on the best methods to widen and strengthen their influence for community betterment. Twenty-two national groups will be represented in the gathering, which is being promoted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"These clubs," said M. J. Brines, industrial secretary, "are really committees of representative members of the different national or racial groups in a community. They seek better laws and better law enforcement; encourage desirable aliens to become citizens; assist the public schools and boards of education; accomplish the education of the future leaders of democracy. They purpose to uphold American ideals among the people of the groups they represent and to acquaint the older Americans with the history, traditions and customs of the countries from which they have come. In other words, to blend the best ideals of the Old World with the best ideals of America."

"In one city the Cosmopolitan Club has increased attendance at night school over 33 per cent; in another, the Lithuanian group asked for a better enforcement of the law and gave splendid cooperation in aiding the city authorities to discover undesirable. Thus, through the instrumentality of the Cosmopolitan Club, those who cannot read or write English and even the wholly illiterate are reached, taught respect for law and order and brought into educational classes. Entertainments and socials, including concerts in which several national groups participate, are prominent features and powerful factors for community spirit and breaking down such barriers as may exist between racial groups."

"One of the main objects of the present conference is to devise a method for informing their people in the homeland and in America concerning the immigration laws of the United States. Ignorance of these laws is causing considerable trouble and expense to the government, the steamship companies and, more to be pitied, to the families and relatives of those who seek a home in America. This ignorance is found among the foreign born in America, as well as abroad. Indeed, some who are now property holders have suffered from a situation which need never have arisen had they been sufficiently informed to understand American law. It is hard for this class to comprehend the fact that failure to read and write in any dialect or language rules out an immigrant who might be otherwise eligible

for admission. In some cases—five very recent ones—they have offered to put up bonds of large amounts to guarantee their own good faith and assure the government officials that the relative whose admission they seek will learn English in six months.

"Appeals to Washington to every agency where any help may seem to be found is inevitable, confusing and, of course, of no avail when the immigrant fails to pass the literacy test and cannot prove religious persecution. A little precaution and knowledge of facts before embarking for the United States would have spared this distress. The test is not a difficult one, though sufficient to cover undesirable cases and prevent exploitation.

"Apparently ordinary publicity will not do. The information must come also from intimate contacts. The influence of the Cosmopolitan clubs reaches down through to the most illiterate member of any group and it is by means of this influence here in America and by letters and information given by word of mouth by those visiting the home country that the Cosmopolitan clubs hope to assist the United States Government."

NEW LAWS ARE TERMED UNWISE

New York Governor to Pass on
Measures Opposed by the
Public Education Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Gov. N. L. Miller is expected to consider next Tuesday two bills introduced by Senator Clayton R. Lusk, and passed by both houses of the Legislature, regarding the licensing and dismissal of teachers in the public schools and the regulation of private schools. Similar bills were vetoed last year by Gov. A. E. Smith.

The first of these provides that every teacher in the public schools of the State must obtain a certificate of qualifications, stating that he or she is of good moral character and loyal and obedient to the government of this State and of the United States, and that no certificate shall be issued unless it appears that the applicant has not, while a citizen, advocated a form of government other than the Government of the United States or of this State, and has not advocated governmental change by force, violence or unlawful means. It further provides that such a certificate may be revoked by the commission of education without a hearing on the ground that the holder is not of good moral character or had advocated change of government by force.

The second bill provides that no school, class, institute or course of instruction shall be conducted without a license from the regents of the university of the State, and that they are forbidden to grant such a license when it appears that the instruction proposed includes the advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force, violence or unlawful means.

These bills are not only unwise but unnecessary, according to the Public Education Association of the City of New York, which points out that they transfer to administrative officers jurisdiction over possible offenses that are guarded against in that section of the penal code commonly known as the Criminal Anarchy Act.

The association also says that the sums appropriated are insufficient to provide for the carrying out of the immense amount of work that these bills would entail.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S PETITION

DENVER, Colorado.—In a formal application filed in the district court yesterday, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court, asked that the \$500 fine imposed upon him for contempt of court on November 15, 1915, be either remitted or suspended. Judge Lindsey was convicted for contempt following his refusal to reveal a conversation with a small boy, a ward of his court, whose mother was on trial for murder.

ALLEGIANCE TO ONE FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Renouncing any affiliation or support to any other country, the annual convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, passed resolutions affirming allegiance to but one country and one flag and pledging support to the United States of America and the Stars and Stripes.

NEW LAWS ARE TERMED UNWISE

New York Governor to Pass on
Measures Opposed by the
Public Education Association

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from its Eastern News Office

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NAVY SELLING FLYING BOATS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A navy flying boat converted for commercial use was launched here yesterday by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. In the department's campaign to dispose of about 1000 coast patrol flying boats to private owners as a means of stimulating public interest in aviation. The craft have been fitted with enclosed cabins for service as passenger boats. They are to be sold at about one-third their actual cost.

PRINCE OF MONACO HONORED

NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Albert of Monaco was elected an honorary member of the Explorers Club in New York City at a dinner tendered him here on Thursday night.

Particular people are talking about
Bird & Sons' Inc.
Neponset and American Wall Board
now being exhibited by the
Downes Lumber Company
at the
Home Beautiful Exposition
Mechanics Building, Boston
Spaces 242 and 243
Your inspection is cordially invited.

TESTING REFORM SCHEME IN INDIA

Legislative Assembly Makes Excellent Beginning and Situation Is Much More Promising Than Is Generally Thought

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—The situation in India can best be described by what other people say about it. The writer has been only a short time in India, and although he has had first rate opportunities of judging the quality of the two chambers of the Indian Legislature, he has not yet had any chance of going about the country and finding out what the real state of opinion is. When he left England, the prevailing attitude was one of pessimism about the future out here, but there has been a marked change in the circumstances since, and, apparently, because of the Duke's visit. The visitor had a long conversation a day or two ago with two men who have quite exceptional opportunities of finding out what people are thinking. They agree that the situation was much more hopeful than was commonly believed at home. They do not suggest, of course, that the difficulties created by the non-cooperation movement have been surmounted, but as they move about the country from Bombay to Madras, Calcutta, Lahore and Delhi, they find an atmosphere much more favorable to the success of the reforms than they had expected.

An Excellent Sign

They both spoke highly of the personnel of the new provincial governments, and were particularly pleased to find that sentiment in the Punjab had undergone a marked improvement. They could not fail to note that the tension there is still great, but they pointed to Sir Edward MacLagan's nomination of Harkishan Lal as an excellent sign. One of them said that Harkishan Lal's nomination as a member of the Punjab Government was a stroke of genius on MacLagan's part, and that Harkishan Lal's acceptance of the post was a gesture of real generosity and statesmanship.

The Legislative Assembly seems to have made an excellent beginning. Relations between the government and the elected members are remarkably good, and the Assembly has already shown a high standard of parliamentary ability. In comparison with the old councils, there are two great differences to note. First, the removal of the official majority gives the Assembly a genuine and growing vitality. The debates now have a reality which they rarely possessed in the old days, with the result that the development of a good parliamentary habit is proceeding rapidly. The quality of individual members of the Assembly is first rate.

The Give and Take of Debate

There have already been four or five good debates in which there were half a dozen speeches from elected Indian members showing debating quality of a high order. By this is meant, not merely that members are fluent, but that they understand the give and take of debate and some of them are masters of relevant, cogent and temperate argument. Many of them seemed to discover for the first time after they came here how great the powers of the Assembly are.

During the election contest in December, they found themselves on the defensive under a harassing fire from the non-cooperators. That experience sent them here in a somewhat apologetic frame of mind which is now rapidly disappearing. They are already finding their feet, and if they rise to the occasion during the forthcoming budget debates, it is believed that the reforms are assured.

It is not suggested that the new Viceroy will, in consequence, have an easy task. As has been pointed out above, the situation throughout the country is still critical, and unless something is done to appease Muhammadan sentiment by modifying the Turkish Treaty—this is a very urgent point—Lord Reading may have great difficulties to deal with the moment he assumes command. At the same time it is hoped people in England will realize that the situation is more promising than the press telegrams would suggest.

Effects of Duke's Speech

It is difficult to say exactly what influence the Duke of Connaught's speeches have had throughout the country. Their real effect will depend upon the relation between the government and the elected members, and also, of course, upon the policy of the new Viceroy on such subjects as the Press Act. The government has already shown its readiness to reopen the question of repressive legislation without prejudice, and their attitude in this matter has had an excellent effect.

Within the Assembly itself, the closing words of the Duke's speech in opening the Indian Legislature made a profound impression. The effect of which was seen in the debate a day or two later on the administration of martial law in the Punjab. The debate was conducted throughout with gravity and good will. The result of it, which was a substantial agreement between the government and its parliamentary critics, has already done good in the country.

Taken together, the Moderates, who by the way must find a better name for their party, are now better equipped than they were three months ago to meet the onslaught of the non-cooperators. They are aware of their constitutional powers, and as they come to grips with each critical question in succession, they find that the

area of disagreement between themselves and the government is less than they had imagined. This is always the case when you get down to realities, and it would almost seem as though the reforms had made politics in India a genuine reality for the first time. Among the members of the government and the subordinates in the service there is a sincere readiness to work the reform scheme in a constructive manner, and there seems but little reason to doubt that the immediate difficulties of the next few weeks can be surmounted, the parliamentary progress of India is assured.

BRITISH PLANS TO STIMULATE TRADE

British Merchants Exporting Manufactured Goods Advanced Up to 100 Per Cent of Their Costs—Importers Also Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Important and far-reaching proposals affecting international trading were recently made in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Horne. In the course of an interesting debate he pointed out that unless some action was taken to revive and stimulate the commercial activity of the derelict countries of Europe, Great Britain would eventually suffer as much as they. Speaking on the same subject earlier in the debate, Lord Robert Cecil had said he believed that the government would have to recognize that the political problems of Europe had become infinitely less important than the commercial and financial problems and the general restoration of confidence and security. It was because of the belief that nations had a joint interest much greater than their joint hostility that the whole conception of a League of Nations became possible.

The question of export credits was raised by Mr. Graham, the Labor member for Central Edinburgh, who moved to reduce the vote of £197,000,000 for Civil Service and Revenue Departments by £100 in order to call attention to the problems of international trade and unemployment. The inability of European countries to trade with Britain, he pointed out, was resulting in serious unemployment at home, and while he did not suggest that the restoration of international trade would entirely solve the unemployment problem, it would undoubtedly assist in the attainment of that object. He asked for further information concerning the government's export credit scheme for the encouragement of international trade, regretting that, in consequence of the restrictions imposed, the present scheme, according to his information, had partially broken down.

Scheme Proves Useful

Sir Robert Horne in the course of his reply called attention to the fact that when the present scheme was brought into operation about a year ago, trade was flourishing and manufacturers had less need to make use of its machinery. Under the scheme, however, applications to the extent of £2,000,000 had been granted and £400,000 actually advanced. In many cases the scheme had proved very useful. British merchants exporting manufactured goods were advanced up to 100 per cent of their costs and guaranteed against up to 80 per cent of their costs.

In the case of imports the importing country had been expected to put up security representing in the currency of that country 100 per cent of the cost. It was in the amount of that security that difficulties had arisen. Various schemes for meeting the situation had been fully considered, and it was now proposed that instead of advancing 100 per cent of the cost of goods to the manufacturer in this country, up to 85 per cent of the price if the goods to the buyer should be guaranteed. This would enable the manufacturer to do business through his banker in the ordinary way.

Cooperation Hoped For

Imports, under the revised proposals, were to be expected to put up a security of at least 50 per cent, the government covering half the remaining risk. The government was still hoping for the closer cooperation of the banks, but any banker doing business on this plan would be guaranteed up to 70 per cent in the event of the loss on any transaction with British exporters, subject to the government approval of the transaction. For these facilities, a fee varying in amount according to the risk involved would be charged. The facilities of this revised scheme would be available not only for foreign countries, but for the British Dominions.

In reply to the proposal that the British Dominions ought to receive first consideration, Sir Robert Horne pointed out that the scheme of export credits was first conceived as a means of reviving trade in the derelict countries of Europe, and while perhaps its scope ought to be extended, the original idea of the scheme should not be lost sight of. For the present, at least, it is intended to confine the facilities of the scheme to manufactured goods. Finally the amendment for the reduction of the vote was defeated, and the original vote agreed to.

ARABS OPPOSE ZIONIST RULE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Representatives of the tribes of the Jordan region recently held a meeting with the chiefs of the different tribes at Bisan. They pledged themselves to resist with armed force rather than surrender their country to a Zionist Government.

LADY RHONDDA AND "SIX POINT GROUP"

Leader Says It Is Not a Party Organization, and That It Is Being Supported by Women Interested in Social Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"We are essentially a political body," said Viscountess Rhonda, in discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the newly formed "Six Point Group." "We are in no sense a party organization; we receive support for our views from men of every shade of opinion in the House of Commons. Since the war a great deal of energy has been expended in attempts to secure legislation in the direction of some much-needed reforms. Various societies and individuals have approached Parliament; they have secured friendly support from individual members, and have sought to influence elections—particularly at election times."

"We feel now that concentration is needed on a few definite points, and we are convinced that through the government alone can the reforms we consider so necessary be obtained. Bills bearing upon most of our points have at various times been introduced by private members, but everybody knows the fate of a private member's bill. It keeps private members happy. It gives publicity to necessary reforms; it tests the feeling of the House; it absorbs the energies of ardent reformers, and prevents them from making a nuisance of themselves to the powers that be; but there is one thing it does not do, it does not become law."

Group's Special Aims

Referring to the special aims of the "Six Point Group," among which may be mentioned the inadequacy of the laws dealing with women and children, the inequality of the rights of guardianship exercised by parents; the inequality of pay as between men and women teachers, and the inequalities of the opportunities vouchsafed to men and women in the civil service, Lady Rhonda said that bills embodying all these reforms had actually been before Parliament—in some cases more than once.

Several bills dealing with various offenses were unified, Lady Rhonda said, as the Criminal Amendment (No. 2) Bill, and introduced into the House of Lords early last year, which was subsequently set upon by a joint committee of both Houses, whence it later emerged in a mangled condition with all the good crushed out of it, and some dangerous clauses introduced instead. There were other bills, such as the Guardianship of Infants Bill, and finally the prolonged controversy, still unsettled, respecting the order-in-council governing the position of women in the civil service. Not one of these had become law. It was, her Ladyship considered, a tragic list of casualties, the reason of which was not far to seek. All these bills were private members' bills. Lady Rhonda, however, did not appear discouraged.

Equality of Payment

"Every one of these questions," the Viscountess continued, "is susceptible to reform by legislation, and for that reason we concentrate upon them. Take, for instance, equality of payment between men and women teachers. The question may be asked, Why confine equality of pay to that profession alone? Many people feel that all work, of whatever kind, if performed equally well by persons of both sexes, should receive equal pay. Exactly, and that is the weakness of much agitation on general lines, the times are not yet ripe for general government interference in the matter of wages between employer and employed; the trade unions and master federations must arrange these matters. Teachers, however, are employed by the state; their salaries are regulated by law and can be altered by legislation. The same arrangement applies to the case of the civil servants for whom we claim equality of opportunity between men and women, to compete for all posts."

"By concentrating we hope to compel the government to carry these modest reforms. Each of our six points is of deep interest to a considerable section of the community, and yet no one of them has achieved government backing, without which a bill has little or no chance of becoming law. And why is this? Probably very largely because up to the present the group behind each has pressed only for its own reform. Hitherto there has been no serious attempt at any combined demand for government support from all these groups."

A Combined Demand

"Such a combined demand, coming as it would from a very considerable section of voters, would be one which, if it were effectively made, would not be easy to withstand. Indeed, it is fairly certain that any group of measures put forward toward the advent of a general election, which seemed likely to be of use in capturing that political dark horse, the woman's vote,

would readily find a considerable measure of government support."

Lady Rhonda stated that the "Six Point Group" organization was being greatly supported by women who were interested in child welfare and social work, and that the group worked in conjunction with existing societies and had upon its committee such energetic and well-known women as Mrs. Chalmers Watson, Mrs. H. B. Irving, Miss Dorothy Baird, Miss Clemence Dane, and Miss Elizabeth Robins.

LOWER MOTOR PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Quite a goodly list of motor firms have now given notice of a reduction in price of their cars. In certain cases as much as £100. A number of manufacturers, including many of the larger and better-known makers, are holding to their prices, however, in the hope that their reputation will bring them orders when the pleasure motoring season commences in earnest. Undoubtedly, many buyers are prevented from placing their orders since they feel that prices will fall after they have purchased their car, and to stimulate motor transport business all over the country in the event of a reduction present buyers will be refunded the difference in price. Those firms which have already made substantial reductions in price report good business, but generally the stagnation in pleasure motoring continues.

The popularity of the char-a-bancs which made such rapid development during the last season has stimulated motor transport business all over the country into considerable activity, and brought large numbers of new firms into existence. In all the larger towns, and in the chief industrial centers, fleets of char-a-bancs will compete with the railways for the holiday and week-end traffic to the coast. For extended tours in the outlying districts of Wales and Scotland the char-a-bancs offers many advantages over the rail and coach tours and threatens to absorb a considerable part of the touring traffic during the coming summer. Recent railway statistics show a considerable falling off in the passenger traffic, and in part at least this is due to the growing habit of the sports-loving public of hiring a char-a-banc in preference to traveling by train.

In view of the development and the serious competition in the transport of goods by road, it is not surprising that the railways are seeking powers to use the roads for long distance freight conveyance. There will be a considerable body of opposition to this extension of their powers, but it is difficult to see any valid reason why the railroad companies should not use the roads if they wish. It would certainly relieve a considerable amount of goods traffic from the congested main lines and render easier the handling of fast passenger trains. What the existing road transport companies expect is that the railways, once they get the necessary powers, will make a bid to get the monopoly of road transport.

FARMERS IN ONTARIO FAVOR HALF-HOLIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

STRATHROY, Ontario.—The application of the weekly half-holiday idea to farms has not been widely attempted in Ontario, but the two districts where it was tried last year have again decided to take Saturday afternoons off during the summer. The Calvert and Springfield farmers' clubs agreed to give the plan a fair trial last summer and held weekly gatherings at which all members were present, unless they had a legitimate excuse, under penalty of a fine. At the end of the summer the members unanimously agreed that the time had been well spent.

A feature of the weekly half-holiday was the program of sports arranged by a special committee, and this feature will be emphasized again this year. The farmers must agree to let their hired laborers attend the weekly gatherings and must pay them for the time so spent, according to the rule adopted by the clubs. A number of clubs in the surrounding district will emulate the example of the Calvert and Springfield clubs this year.

TRANSIT UPON AN INTERSTATE PLAN

Barcelona Conference Seeks to Improve Communications, Unify Systems and to Place Them on International Basis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—This country should feel flattered by the way in which international conferences of a governmental or semi-governmental character, embracing delegates from the nations of the earth, settle down to their discussions in Spain in the most leisurely and careful fashion, opening slowly with most extensive confabulation upon points that to the ignorant seem of little account, and conveying an appearance of making the affair last the full length of time. It is impossible to avoid this fancy in considering the wordy and majestic opening of the new International Communications and Transit Conference, a child of the League of Nations, which has just begun in Barcelona.

It is timed to last a month, and a month seems long enough to those who remember how in the old days great conferences were put through in a week; but at the present rate a month will hardly be sufficient. The conference seemed disposed at the outset to occupy most of its month in a deep and searching inquiry as to what it had come to confer about, and vulgar critics were led to remark that such a conference should first learn to speed up its own communications before it tackled those of the countries of the world. However, this is the internationally critical point of view, and, as suggested, Spain has every reason to feel flattered by the clear disposition of these conferences to abide with her to the utmost limit that would appear fair and proper. The International Postal Conference, held in Madrid last autumn, which certainly did good work, stands out as a classic example of international confabulation to Spain, for such were the pleasures and the conveniences of this conference, arranged by the Spanish hosts in their very best fashion, that it appeared at one time, so they said, that it would take root in the splendid Palace of Communications and a part of it would never leave.

The Broad Idea

The present conference has for its main purpose, delegated to it by the League of Nations itself, the restoration, speeding up and improvement of communications and transit, meaning chiefly railways and shipways, to at least the point of quality which they had reached before the war, to remove the chaos and the differences of systems, tariffs, etc., so far as it can be done, and to establish communications again, so far as possible, on an international basis. That is the broad idea of the conference, and it is so broad and embraces so many half-hidden points of difficulty that it is not surprising the delegates felt themselves at the outset in some danger of slipping into a state of chaos. These delegates represent no fewer than 38 nations (they were announced once as 44) including such as Georgia, but for the obvious reason not including the United States; but the pious hope has been expressed that communications and transit on an international system being as important to the United States as to any other country, North America may later, if not now, concern itself with the proceedings of this conference.

Mr. Hanotaux, the French statesman, who is president of the conference, has made feeling reference to the statement of President Harding, who, he says, "in an elevated tone and amid many subtle allusions, fastens our attention with a phrase that should be retained among us, namely, that it is impossible to sell with success (referring to American commerce) when it is impossible for us to transport the goods." The question, therefore, is simple, said Mr. Hanotaux, that commerce may be enabled to transport the goods and that international relations, interrupted by the war, may be fully renewed. Mr. Hanotaux seems to have an idea, according to some of the suggestions he has made, mildly supported as they have been by other members of the conference, that the United States, whose interest in the improvement of transit is at least as great as that of any other nation, might be led subtly toward the League of Nations itself through this conference.

Liberty of Transit
In the early deliberations the phrase "liberty of transit" was continually used, and this was the great ideal set forward at the conference. One of its difficulties, as viewed from outside, was that it seemed to be rather overwhelmed by its idealism, and that it had inherited, as some said, a certain want of realization of actuality from the pioneers of the League and was closing its eyes to very hard facts. There was, indeed, something strangely ironical in the selection of Barcelona—or would have been in the selection of any place in Spain—for the holding of the conference, although it had seemed to those who chose it that it was just the absolute best, the very ideal, because in a matter of this kind it was preeminently necessary to choose a neutral country, desirable to have a busy metropolis with a strong interest in manufactures and commerce, and again one that stood for a special association, if possible, between the Old World and the New.

Barcelona on such counts seemed to be better indicated than other places. But the irony enters through the circumstance that while the conference declaims vehemently on "liberty of transit," and is in the mood, if it had the power, of going to any lengths in coercion to make countries free their frontiers and their railroads to all comers from the other nations, here is the fact that Spain is perhaps more exclusive in this matter than any other country in the world! For strategic reasons, as it is known, the railroad gauges in Spain are wider than those of any other country, and though a few years ago the idea was entertained by some sections of aristocrats of making a change in them, to suit the Europeans, it has by no means met with general favor, and the expense question is not ranked as the foremost. After all, it is reflected, France and Spain are not as brothers, and railways are still of strategic importance. This being so, Spain is disposed to sit tight in the matter of her special railroad system, and here is this conference in her country preaching the new liberty.

A Real Contretemps
This is a very real contretemps that has arisen, so much so indeed that the Spanish delegation to the conference finds itself in a peculiar difficulty and has come to the conclusion—or its government has done that for it—that the best thing to do in all the circumstances, as it could not without hypocrisy and material difficulty subscribe to the "liberty of transit" ideal, would be to say nothing whatever upon any subject, lest it should be drawn into tantalizing situations. It therefore attends the sittings of the conference in its own country with its lips closed, sealed fast down, and that is a situation that arouses much comment among the representatives of the 37 other nations, who would like to hear Spain speak a little. One is given to understand that the Spanish delegation—which in the first place was headed by Mr. Pinies, who, at the very opening of the conference, was called away to take up the post of Minister of Grace and Justice in the new government—having been given instructions that if at any time the question of the Spanish railroads should be brought up, they are then to state the Spanish case, which is for retention of the present broad gauge in spite of any ideal that the world may entertain about "liberty of transit."

If the conference is very sincere, it will experience a queer feeling when it takes to traveling on these Spanish lines, as it is its intention to do shortly, for, despite original proposals to work very hard all the time in Barcelona, the conference, after a day or two in Spain, began to feel a hankering after seeing the Spanish sights, and got itself subtly into communication with Madrid—which is more than a night's journey distant on these terrible railways—with the result that an invitation came along from the King, and the conference is to go to the capital en bloc for a few days' holiday, arrangements being made to pay a special visit to Toledo and some other places, the Escorial, Aranjuez and Segovia naturally being thought of; in fact there is obviously no limit to the places to which an enterprising transit conference might not go with a full justification to its own accommodating conscience.

Andalusia's Glories
It is a far and difficult journey from Barcelona to Andalusia, with all its springtime glories, and Andalusia, with its Seville and Granada, were not so much as thought of in the original plans of the conference, but yet the wisest men predict that there is nothing so certain as that this same conference, like the postal congress that went before it, will transport itself most laboriously up that winding path that circulates in the interior of the Giralda at Seville, and will appreciate the Moorish intelligence that caused a graduation in the path as the summit was approached. What will they think of the full day's journey—and, alas, often more than that—from Seville to Granada, with long and untended stops at such places as Marchena and Bobadilla, while prehistoric locomotives rest for others to pass them on this single line, is not to be guessed, for, along with the journey from Vigo and Corunna to Madrid, this is probably one of the worst in the world, and many would state the case more strongly than that. But the Spanish authorities might disguise the situation by means of special trains.

The conference for the most part came along from Paris in such a special train, bringing 130 delegates and their assistants, who for the most part had the picnic air. They were a wonderful collection and did credit to the League. As usual, the Japanese were prominent, and so particularly were the representatives of the "little nations" that had scant access to the sea and very much wanted more. The German delegates, of course, did not come through Paris and they were not at Barcelona at the very beginning, but were expected soon after. Although Germany is not a member of the League of Nations a special invitation was given to her in respect to this conference, inasmuch as it was, of course, quite impossible to develop complete "liberty of transit" without her collaboration. Stern necessity forced the invitation, and by all accounts the Germans were accordingly not too enthusiastic.

In high expectation the conference set about its business and considered the first steps in the tremendous theme of the "liberty of transit."

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Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



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BOSTON

WHERE NEAR EAST QUESTION STANDS

Allied Conference Proposals, While Masterly Compromise of Interests, Hold Little Promise of Lasting Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The last act of the ninth allied conference—in itself the prologue to a tenth reunion—was played on March 12, writes W. Crawford Price. The scene once again was set in the historical Palace of St. James's. During the few days succeeding the end of the projected commission of inquiry, Mr. Lloyd George was successful in bringing the delegates round to a consideration of the real issues. At the outset the noise generated by the breathless ex-grinding of self-interested powers had effectively drowned alike the call of justice and the cry of international decency. Now the storm somewhat abated, partly because it had begun to work itself out, partly because calm insistence upon the things that mattered had gradually checked its violence.

Having witnessed the shipwreck of one scheme after another, the British Premier sized up the situation anew and came forward with proposals which were primarily the product of the British delegation. This was an entirely new basis of settlement. It was by no means possessed of the essential elements of permanency. It was simply what it purported to be—a compromise of conflicting interests, and, as such, it sought to placate allied differences and aspirations, the Greco-Turkish dispute, Ottoman intransigence and the objections of the Indian Moslems. In one other respect it was noteworthy. The idea of squaring the circle at the sole expense of the Greeks was ruled out, and the great powers themselves for once decided to offer a few sacrifices.

A Force to Be Reckoned With

Of the importance of the concessions offered to the Turks in the proposals of March 12, there can be no manner of doubt. With a gendarmerie of 45,000 added to an army of 30,000 the Turks would become a force to be reckoned with again in the Orient. This represents a substantial consideration, enabling them both to deal on more level terms with the Bolsheviks and to oblige the Greeks to maintain a much larger army on a peace (sic) footing in Asia Minor. The threat of expulsion from Constantinople is removed, and the Turks are even offered the military occupation of the capital with liberty of passage across the Bosphorus.

Add to this the proposed reduction of the demilitarized zones, the restoration of the Turkish Navy and the Turkish predominance on the Straits Commission, and it becomes obvious that the Ottoman are virtually offered the control of the Bosphorus, which is the next best thing to the control of the Straits. All this may be said to represent the British sacrifice. It is difficult to see how it could fail to act disadvantageously on British interests, and it cannot but cause grave concern to the Danubian States, and particularly Rumania, who certainly should have been consulted in such a matter.

Adequate Compensation
The concessions in the realm of finance are likewise important, but they are by no means so vital to the maintenance of peace, and reluctant as the French have been to lose their hold on the Sultan's pliers, they doubtless regarded the weakening of Britain's position at Constantinople as more than adequate compensation. The changes in respect of Kurdistan and Armenia are of secondary importance to all concerned except the Armenian Christians, for it has long been evident that the Allies can do nothing beyond voicing their good intentions.

So far as the Turks are concerned, the proposals with regard to Western Asia are mainly a sop to the prestige of the Crescent. Here, as in the matter of Thrace, Mr. Lloyd George stood his ground, and it is to his everlasting credit that he exhibited more consideration for the welfare of the native Christian populations who have hitherto suffered under Ottoman rule than he did for the interests of his own country at Constantinople.

Apart from this, however, the modifications are open to criticism. Complications may easily arise in the town of Smyrna itself owing to the presence of a Greek garrison under a Christian Governor-General nominated by the League of Nations, and as a matter of important detail, it has to be observed that, while the proposals extend nominal Turkish sovereignty to the vilayet and limit the mixed gendarmerie to the sanjak, the line of demarcation drawn by the Treaty of Sèvres runs somewhere between the two. Considerable objection may also be taken to the idea of placing the gendarmerie under allied officers. This system has been employed before in the Near East, and it then merely resulted in the splitting up of the territory concerned into spheres of influence, each of which, save the British, speedily degenerated into a hotbed of intrigue.

Unable to Agree
This having been said by way of running comment, it remains to be added that the proposals, while a masterly compromise of the diverse interests involved, hold out little promise of a lasting settlement of the eastern question. Europe seems, indeed, chronically unable to agree upon any scheme vested with the elements of permanency, and to be fatally linked to the time-honored precedent of transporting the Turk back to his homeland by easy stages and scattering the seeds of friction by the wayside. The old rivalry between the great pow-

ers seems to be as strong as ever, and, in the particular case of Great Britain, the influence of Indian Moslem opinion has become increasingly evident.

It is probable that far too much importance has been attached to this factor. It lacks both the logic and moderation of sincerity. There is little logic in a movement which at once demands the subjection of the Shereef of Mecca to the Sultan and tolerates the insults gratuitously handed out to the Caliph by the Angora Turks; there is no moderation in an agitation which declared that, if Thrace is refused to Turkey, India will get out of the British Empire. When people talk in such fashion it is questionable whether anything they say is worthy of attention. But the fact remains that the Hyde Park oratory of the Indian Moslem representatives was an effective pro-Turk weapon.

HULL BECOMES BIG FUEL OIL STATION

When Latest Projects Have Been Completed Port Unquestionably Will Be in Premier Position for Handling Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HULL, England—Hull has already made a great stride forward toward becoming an important oil importing and distributing center by the establishment of the Saltend depot and jetty, inaugurated before the war. The latest projects to be undertaken, when carried through to completion, will put Hull unquestionably in the premier position on the northeast coast. About 200 acres of land, with river frontage, and adjoining the Saltend site, are to be given over to an extension of the depot, while the old and out-of-date Hedon Haven is to be modernized to enable vessels of up to 2000 tons to berth. In order to transport supplies of petroleum and motor spirits to ports inaccessible to the larger tankers which visit Hull from Mexico, America and the Far East with oil in bulk.

The Northeastern & Hull & Barnsley Railway Companies, who have the scheme in contemplation, together with other important dock and railway plans on hand in the vicinity have in view the concentration of the entire oil industry of the port on the site. Prior to the inauguration of the Saltend depot and jetty the trade was carried on as now at the western end of the William Wright Dock and Dalrymple, where the accommodation is but limited, and not so conveniently situated as it will be at Saltend and Hedon Haven.

Steel Tanks Erected

The Saltend depot marked a very definite stage in recent developments by the two railway companies acting jointly and was formally opened on May 27, 1914, when the Dutch steamer Artemis, having a carrying capacity of 5500 tons, arrived at the jetty with her tanks full of motor spirit. This was followed by the magnificent tanker San Nazario, from Mexico with 15,000 tons of fuel oil to the order of the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company Ltd., her owners, and one of the four leading oil companies having tank oil installations at Saltend.

The entire site covers 187 acres of isolated land lying between the eastern end of the new Joint Dock and the riverside village of Paull. A stout timber jetty project from the shore over the mud flats to the channel, a distance of 1500 feet, and has a quay at the end where ships discharge their cargoes of oil, which are pumped from the end of the jetty through eight-inch pipes into the storage tank ashore. Several steel tanks have already been erected, some of them holding 5000 tons or 525,000 gallons of oil.

The Saltend depot is indeed an ideal place for storing fuel oil, petroleum, motor spirit and lubricating oil, under conditions of safety so far as the surrounding property is concerned. The largest type of tank steamer is able to go alongside at any state of the tide, a depth of 30 feet being assured. Except London this is the only place on the east coast of the United Kingdom where large vessels containing petroleum giving off a vapor less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit can be discharged. For the storage of petroleum about 120 acres of land are available, and river, rail, and road connection are provided, together with an installation of the latest facilities for dealing with oil and spirit.

Depot Linked with Railways

The depot is linked with the whole of the docks and railways to facilitate the distribution inland in oil tank railway wagons, each holding 12 to 14 tons. A line one mile and three-quarters long connects the depot with the King George Dock. The projected new extension is in an easterly direction and will afford plenty of accommodation for a very large development of trade, not only with inland industrial centers by rail, but with the numerous coastwise and near continental ports which will be able to receive their oil in bulk in the steel tank vessels and barges, many of which have of late been built in Humber shipbuilding yards.

The depot when completed will thus cover nearly 400 acres and besides the immense steel tanks and pipe lines and pumps, will comprise extensive warehouses, offices, workshops, repairing sheds, and sleeping places with kitchens and cooking appliances for seamen. The individual firms located at the site include the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Co., the Anglo-American Oil Co., the Shell Marketing Co., and the British Petroleum Co., whose tanks and storage are already of a varied description and are undergoing important extensions.

LORD ROBERT CECIL APPEALS FOR AMITY

British Statesman Makes Timely Speech on Anglo-American Relations, Declaring That Aspirations and Ideals Are Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Robert Cecil made a wise and timely pronouncement on Anglo-American relations on the occasion of the entertaining at the Savoy Hotel by the American Luncheon Club of Mr. Fred B. Smith, an American business man, well known throughout America for his work in connection with the Y. M. C. A. and other philanthropic movements.

"We welcome all people," said Lord Robert, "who, like Mr. Smith, come from the other side of the Atlantic to improve our knowledge of those who dwell there, and to take back to their own country some additional information about us. I am a great believer in the French proverb, 'The great enemy to misunderstanding is understanding.' The great enemy to suspicion is candor; the great enemy to any kind of hostility between our two countries is that they should know each other better, and know what the people who live in them think and wish and desire. Knowledge is what we need."

A Remarkable Speech

"Mr. Smith comes to this country at an anxious time—cast my mind back to 1917; I remember a dinner in this very room, occasioned and inspired by the entry of the United States into the war. The former Ambassador, Mr. Page, was here, a man who conquered the esteem and affection of everybody in this country. I remember his making a very remarkable speech, and I remember the sentiment that inspired us all—how that even in the stress of war, with the fearful losses and griefs and sorrows and anxieties that the war caused, many of us felt that the drawing together of our two countries was almost a compensation for all that we had suffered; I recall our aspirations for a new era, for what we would do together for the good of the world. We conceived of our two countries, if I may say so, as marching hand-in-hand toward the dawn. It was a great vision and it was an immense inspiration."

Referring to an article in The Times by Mr. Lansing, who spoke of the immense reception Mr. Wilson had in England, Lord Robert said: "It was quite true; no foreigner has ever been received here as he was received in the streets of London; not—let me speak quite frankly—not for himself, not even for his country, but because he symbolized to the British people the great hope that was in their hearts. He appeared to them as a great forerunner, a harbinger of peace; and, believe me, there is nothing in the world my countrymen desire so much as peace. The English hate war, profoundly, historically. They always have hated war; they loathe it; and they hate it not only historically but ethically as well."

The "Best-Known Book"

"Do not underrate the religious feeling of the English people. The Bible is still by far the best-known book in England; and it is because they saw, or thought they saw, in your President the embodiment of their hope that they received him as they did. We thought a new chapter had opened in Anglo-American relations, that our two countries, with all that was in common between us, were to head a great movement toward peace; peace between the nations, peace in the nations; a new era in which cooperation should be the dominant note and competition should be relegated to its true position."

"That," Lord Robert continued, in sad tones, "was in 1917 and 1918. I am afraid many of us feel that the two years of peace have brought greater disappointment than the four years of war. The four years of war were terrible, but it is perhaps almost more painful to find that what you looked forward to so anxiously, so passionately, has not produced as yet all that you hoped for. Undoubtedly—let me speak quite candidly—there has been a cooling off in the relations between the two countries. That is putting it, I fear, with moderation."

Without Clean Hands

"There are questions which, I am told, are much felt on the other side of the Atlantic—questions about Ireland, about the navy, about oil, about cables. And yet it seems pitiful that these questions, all of them surely adjustable by friendly conversation, should interrupt or injure the relations between two great countries. "At any rate, I will never indulge, and I know the American Luncheon Club will not—no one, American or British, will indulge in recriminations against the other country. Indeed, I am not sure that either of us could do so with anything approaching justice; when history comes to be written I doubt whether either of us will come out with clean hands."

Lord Robert Cecil concluded a speech that was listened to with profound attention and intense sympathy with these words: "What I venture to say to you is: Let us leave aside the past and let us fix our eyes on the future. We had a great vision four years ago, three years ago, cannot we revive it, cannot we recall it? What can we do—surely every man with the feelings of a man should ask—what can we do to bring our countries closer together? Is it not true, as we thought it was, that essentially their desire, their aspiration, their ideals are the same? If it is true, and I am sure it is, surely it only requires knowledge, frankness, mutual acquaintance to bring those desires to effect."

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Special for Monday

20,000 Yards of Fashionable Dress Silks

(in Dress, Blouse, Skirt and Other Lengths)

at 95c. to \$4.90 per yard

These Silks are all of the most desirable qualities and the most sought after weaves and colors, and the prices represent, in many instances, really extraordinary concessions. Included in the assortment are Pongee, Habutai, Georgette, Lyons Novelties, Crepe Meteor, Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Taffetas, Summer Foulards, Sports Silks, White Silks and Black Silks; as well as several hundred yards of Silk Shirtings.

This Sale will take place on the SIXTH FLOOR

(Thirty-fifth Street Elevators)

For Monday

A Special Offering of Women's Silk Dresses

offering remarkable value at

\$50.00

There are several attractive up-to-date models to choose from in this interesting assortment. The materials are Canton crepe, crepe de Chine and various silk materials in combination with georgette. The sizes are 34 to 44, inclusive.

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

The Wool Fabrics Dept.

is displaying among many beautiful and seasonable textiles, a most interesting selection of

Embroidered Serges

which are—and will be—much in demand for tailored frocks of the straight-line type. These embroidered effects are extremely handsome, and may now be obtained at prices that will make a general appeal.

This Department is also featuring Semi-made Wool Skirts

in a smart box-plaited model, stylishly developed in the plaids and stripes so much in vogue. The price (a special figure although in the regular stock) is

\$14.75

waist sizes, 26 to 34 inches

(First Floor)

Vogue Patterns

for Spring and Summer

are on sale on the Fourth Floor

For Monday

An Advance Selection of Hats for Early Summer

exceptionally low-priced at

\$8.75

These Hats are altogether new and decidedly smart. Among them are models featuring shapes, colors and trimmings suitable to all types, including not only the youthful and risante, but also the mature and conservative.

(First Floor Millinery Department)

For Monday

A Value-giving Sale of Sterling Silverware

comprising a special assortment of eminently desirable hollowware, marked at prices that will suggest liberal buying Vases, each \$3.00 to 23.00
Candlesticks, each 5.50 to 12.50
Berry Bowls, each 14.00 to 19.50
Compotiers, each 10.50 to 31.00
War Revenue tax of 5% additional

(First Floor)

Women's Outergarments

for Spring and Summer

now being shown in a most attractive array of models, include every fashionable novelty in Cape-wraps, Capes and Coats.

Extremely handsome are the Wraps and Coats of embroidered all-silk Canton crepe, trimmed with fringe or fur. The modish twill cords are also much in evidence.

Some of the prices, in stock:

Capes and Wraps \$42.00 to 350.00
Coats 32.50 to 325.00

(Third Floor)

MAGYARS CONFER WITH THE TZECHS

Questions of Communications and Exchange Must Be Adjusted Before the Consolidation of Central Europe Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The purpose of the meeting which took place between Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Teleky, the Magyar Premier, together with Dr. Gratz, Magyar Minister of Foreign Affairs (before the "incursion" of former King Charles into Hungary) was to settle the details relating to the fulfillment of the peace treaties, and to discuss the resumption of economic intercourse. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the political significance of these proceedings.

The steps taken by the two Magyar Ministers must be regarded as of greater importance than the action of Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, when he inaugurated a similar conference at Prague a little over a year ago. For at this meeting the divergencies between the two parties and their respective policies were greater than on the previous occasion. Thus, their attitude toward each other was still somewhat constrained by the memory of the Magyar offensive in Slovakia in the spring of 1919.

Violent Propaganda

Although conducted by the Bolsheviks, it was in reality an aggressive manifestation of Magyar nationalism against the integrity of the Czechoslovak Republic. Since the fall of the Bolshevik régime in Hungary, and still more since the signature of the Treaty of Trianon, the Magyar politicians have been carrying on a violent propaganda, often by most unscrupulous methods, both in Slovakia itself and in foreign countries, against the Czechoslovak State. Moreover, the attempts of the Magyars to bring about the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty, and their endeavors to obtain a favorable revision of the territorial clauses in the Treaty of Trianon, have met with the most emphatic and effective opposition from Dr. Benes.

The speech delivered by Dr. Benes on January 27 last contained a long reference to Hungary, which was not the least characteristic portion of his statement. He there asserted that the Czechoslovak Government was "ready to discuss all urgent questions with the Magyars." He only asked that they should "once and for all cease to carry on their insensate propaganda in England, America and France against our state." He also emphasized the considerable differences existing in a political and social respect between present-day Hungary on the one hand, and Czechoslovakia and the rest of the neighboring states on the other.

Veto Against Monarchy

As regards the restoration of the monarchy, he pointed out that the veto against the restoration of any Hapsburg in Hungary, which was confirmed by the Ambassadors' Conference on February 2, 1920, was not detrimental to the domestic liberty of the Magyar State, but that it was a measure taken in international interests in order to maintain the conditions created by the peace treaties. The establishment of a Hapsburg on the throne would be a casus belli, as far as the neighboring states were concerned.

The meaning of the reminder was obvious, proceeding as it did from a man to whom the arrangement of the little entente was chiefly due, and it will be remembered that in August, 1919, the little entente had obtained the veto of the big entente against the Archduke Joseph. Dr. Benes further suggested that any Magyar tendencies toward democratic policies would considerably facilitate the desired approach between the two states. He ended by dwelling upon the necessity of such proceedings from an economic point of view. "We cannot," he declared, "live at perpetual enmity with the Magyars. There are questions of communications, transport and exchange which it is urgent to adjust for the purpose of consolidating Central Europe, and resuming normal economic activities."

The effect produced by this speech in Hungary was extremely curious and significant. At first it seemed as if he had not been properly understood. Later on, the statements made by the English high commissioner at Budapest in the "Szozat," a paper representing tendencies more democratic than those of the government party, confirmed the remarks of the Czechoslovak Minister on the subject of the restoration of the Hapsburgs. On February 5 Dr. Gratz, the new Magyar Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his inaugural address before the National Assembly, then drew attention to the statement of Dr. Benes in his bearing upon Hungarian affairs.

APPEAL TO QUEBEC TO STOP LIQUOR ABUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec.—An appeal to the public of Quebec to support the government in its new policy for the regulation of the liquor traffic was made by L. A. Taschereau, the Premier, in a speech made before the Sherbrooke Board of Trade and the Associated Boards of Trade of the Eastern Townships. "I don't want any misunderstanding amongst the population of Quebec regarding the new liquor law," said the Premier. "Two years ago the Legislature of Quebec gave to the province a régime which proved a failure. I think you will agree that the 1919 régime has

led to abuses. What we want is not a régime of prohibition, but rather a régime of temperance—but without hypocrisy. At the last session we accomplished something. We came into collision with strong interests, but without hesitation the government took the complete and absolute control of alcohol.

"There is one thing we particularly want—at the risk of bringing trouble upon ourselves. We do not want for any consideration in the world politics mixed up with the new régime. We have appointed a commission of irreproachable, unapproachable men, and given them complete charge of the liquor traffic in the Province. We are not going to be mixed up in it. If the system fails, we don't want them to say it failed because we got mixed up in it. These men are giving all their attention and care and energy to the work, and I am confident that the new policy will succeed. But we want to ask the best element of the population of the Province to give us their support and their confidence. We need the support of the best part of the nation and I believe we shall have it."

WORK OF WOMEN POLICE IN LONDON

Difference of Opinion Exists as to Whether the Women Should Have Power of Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The evidence given before the committee called to consider the employment of women on police duties has just been published, and any one who considers it carefully must come to the conclusion that very useful and arduous work has been and is being done by these women.

Much of the evidence given deals with work among women and children, and there appears to be some difference of opinion as to whether women constables should have the power of arrest. Most of those best able to judge agree that they might be given the power in a limited sense to apply to women, young girls and children; it would then be more or less of a preventive measure, the arrest being made in order simply to take the person out of danger, moral and physical, which might threaten.

A Great Deal of Good

One of the London policewomen, while in favor of the power being given added, "But please do not think it is in order to put people in prison." Here is an important point; these women do not want to bully and punish people, but they feel—and experience teaches that they are right—that the mere presence of a woman in uniform tends to strengthen and steady the public in their desire to live decent, orderly lives. Miss Lilian Wyles, a metropolitan policewoman, summed up the situation in the words: "The woman's influence is quite different from that of the men—you feel you do a great deal of good, you can see it."

Sir Leonard Dunning, Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales, gave some delightfully human details of his police work among the poor children of Liverpool. There is a system in that city of licensing children for street trading, such as selling matches and newspapers. The police have to make strict personal inquiries as to home conditions, and try to persuade the parents—if it can possibly be done—to find some other occupation for their children, and so keep them out of the streets—particularly the girls.

When necessary, clothes are issued to the children, which they must pay for by weekly installments; attendance at school must be enforced, an eye must be kept on boots and clothes to see that they are not pawned or sold, and the weekly payments must be called for. In one year 42,000 visits of this friendly kind were made by the Liverpool police, each man having his district where he was known and trusted, and Sir Leonard ends this part of his evidence by the remark, "That is the sort of work which, in my opinion, can be done by women."

Wise Selection

It is pleasant to learn that in every case where women police have been appointed their men colleagues have welcomed them and done all in their power to help them. In police work, as carried out by women, almost everything depends upon wise selection and then sound training; the evidence seems to bring out the fact that more and more women are likely to be called for in this work—in the towns rather than in rural districts—and that when the right woman is found and trained she should be given the same powers and status as her male colleague.

Naturally both sides of the question were ventilated at the inquiry, and some staunch (may it be said old-fashioned?) Scottish police officers were frank enough to women be likely included in the force, one of them remarking: "Any thinking man who knows anything about police work does not want to see a woman touching it at all. It is not a thing for a woman." Mrs. Carden, O. B. E., Honorary secretary of the Women Patrols Committee—which originated the idea during the war—said at the conclusion of her evidence: "The constables in many cases have said to the women police: 'There is work that wants doing badly that we cannot do, and you must do it.' One man went so far as to say: 'As a matter of fact, we know it wants doing very badly, but we leave it alone, and we know that you women will be able to do it.'"

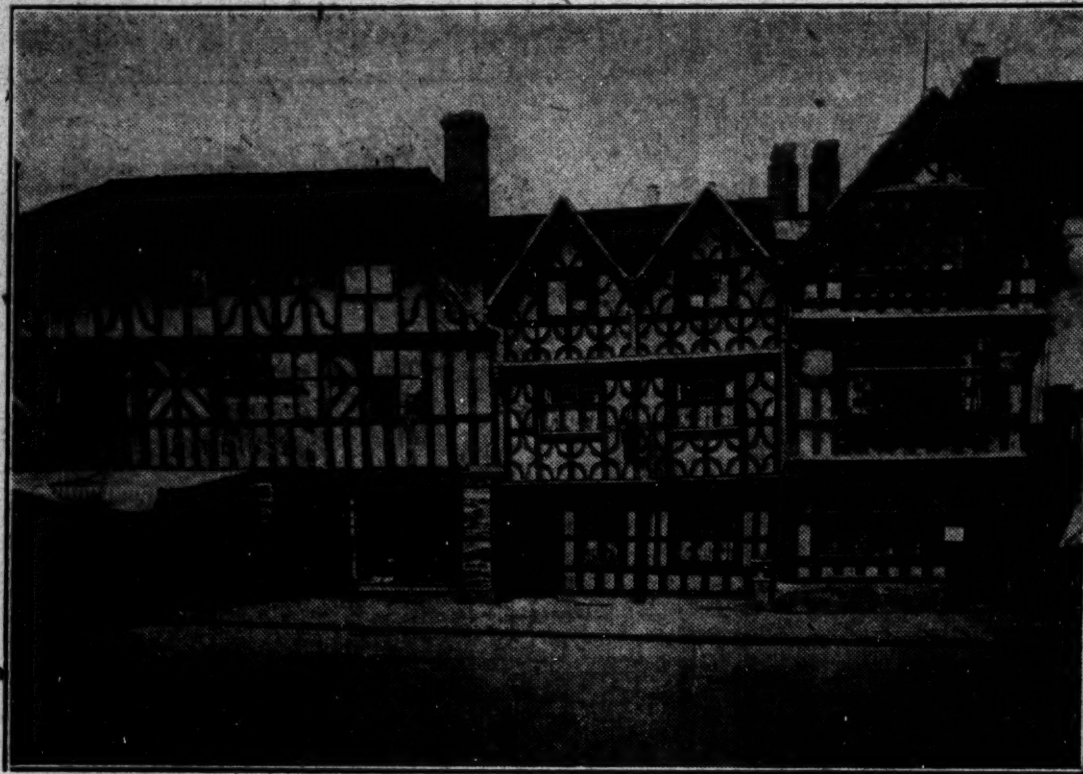
Viscountess Astor asked several pertinent questions, and Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan interested herself especially in the hours of work expected from the policewomen.

NEW STRATFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Those who now revisit Stratford-on-Avon, after a few years' absence, will find it greatly changed. And, apart from the looting, no doubt necessary, of the "bare, ruined choir," where late the sweet birds sang, that cover the porch of Holy Trinity, changed for the better.

Stratford may not have been particularly proud of Shakespeare as a citizen. In those days actors were in bad odor except at Court, though,



Old houses in Stratford-on-Avon which have been recently stripped of their plaster covering so as to reveal the Elizabethan timbers

having friends there. Stratford made use of him as often as occasion arose. For a century and a half after Shakespeare it was content to levy toll on such casual visitors as wished to see the birthplace, New Place, or the church. The real makers of modern Stratford were the Rev. Francis Cassell, who, to rid himself of sightseers, cut down in the grounds of New Place a mulberry tree reputed to have been planted by Shakespeare himself, and his fellow townsman, William Sharp, who, having bought the tree for firewood, proceeded to fashion therefrom an inexhaustible supply of souvenirs to his no small gain.

Then Garrick, who for years had been mutilating Shakespeare at Drury Lane, was brought into the business and organized the vulgar Jubilee of 1765, which enabled Stratford to rouse the thousands that flocked into the town.

From this time onward Stratford must have realized that Shakespeare was a valuable asset, though in 1843 it was on the point of allowing the birthplace to be carried off to America. Among those who helped to obtain it for the British Nation and to place things on a sounder and more honorable footing was Edward Fordham Flower. Later came his son's Memorial Theater which, opened in 1879, had for many years been the rallying point of annual birthday and summer festivals, until the war had to their suspension. These have since been resumed, and this year are expected to extend to 18 weeks in all, as compared with a pre-war maximum of eight weeks.

No doubt this is an advance on the days, not 20 years ago, when on emerging from the station, you were mobbed by small ragamuffins shouting senseless doggerel, and on approaching Shutter, were waylaid by children with bunches of flowers, weeds, or grass, all said to have come from Ann Hathaway's garden, or on asking for sock suspenders in a shop, were offered a pair that left an impression of Shakespeare's features on each calf. All that is gone, and the high places are better looked after than ever before. But the greatest advance made by Stratford has nothing to do with Shakespeare, whom Stratford has, in effect, sidetracked, that it may get on with its work. It is out to "do its bit" in the new world and Shakespeare is of the old.

The manifestations of this change are so many and diverse that one hardly knows where to begin. Perhaps with Children's Day, which came about thus: In 1919 Mr. Bailey, a Stratford auctioneer, thought it pity that Peace Day should mean nothing more to the children of Stratford than Guy Fawkes Day had meant in the past. The most shy and retiring of men, he blew no trumpet, nor sought the rich, but just went among his own friends, asking them whether they would help him to give the children a treat in the shape of refreshments and sports. The idea spread quickly. £200 was put together in no time, the party was given and the sports were held. So successful was Peace Day that Mr. Bailey thought he would try to make an annual affair of it, and so last July got up a Children's Day. It was even more wonderful. The

sports were held in a meadow just over the river from the Memorial Theater. The field could not have been better chosen, better prepared, or more perfectly staked out and marked had there been grass championships to be decided, for Mr. Bailey, a notable "ped" in his time, looked after the matter himself. The entries numbered more than 1300, and both the preliminary heats, which took three days, and the finals passed off without a hitch, complaint, and attempt at unfair play. In the tug-of-war final, whether for boys or girls, the church schools met the county council schools, and save in the sport

turies is now being run on more democratic lines. With it has been acquired the Golden Lion next door; the two are now worked together. The Shakespeare, once known as the Five Gables, now boasts nine, and is being run by a management that has given Stratford what it has never had before—a winter festival. This opened on Boxing Day, when began three weeks of dancing, afternoon and evening, in the Town Hall, and of non-Shakespearean performances by a first-class London company at the Memorial Theater. The fourth big hotel, the Swan's Nest, just over Clopton Bridge, has been taken over

© E. Anthony Tyler, Stratford-on-Avon

by the Trust Houses, Limited, and is to be increased by the addition of 60 bedrooms.

Only one other change can here be mentioned. Under the Rev. Cecil Knight the old grammar school, where Shakespeare learnt his "little Latin and less Greek," has developed into a school well worth watching. The pupils now number more than 200, of whom nearly half are boarders.

EDUCATION REVIVAL URGED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Speaking before the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto, E. C. Drury, the Premier, said that what was badly needed in Ontario at the present time was "something like an old-fashioned Methodist revival in educational matters. The people themselves were to blame that better progress had not been made in regard to educational affairs as they had not taken sufficient interest in these things."

"Education is the one thing upon which we cannot afford to economize too closely," said the Premier. "One thing we must not have in our educational system is stagnation. Aggression rather than retrogression must be the ideal. The most dangerous attitude we can have in regard to education is that everything is all right and that nothing needs improvement. That means inevitable retrogression. We must have aggression, a forward outlook that will take into consideration the needs of the community and meet them as they arise."

DAYLIGHT SAVING BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Through-out Massachusetts and in practically all of the larger cities and towns of Rhode Island and Connecticut, as well as some cities in Maine and New Hampshire, the daylight saving plan will go into operation on Sunday morning and continue until the last Sunday in September. Incidentally the time tables of the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads, will meet the requirements of the situation by scheduling most of the trains to run an hour earlier.

FEDERAL COMMERCE PROGRAM UPHELD

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Urges Tax Change and Tariff Protection at Annual Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Resolutions adopted yesterday at the closing sessions of the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers pledged support of the organization to the program of the Secretary of Commerce to insure "that United States business shall be so organized as to fairly and effectively present its problems and needs to the government; indorse the aims of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation to aid foreign tariff on importations which 'will adequately protect American Labor and industries without creating or fostering monopolies.' The association also went on record in favor of special measures, for a limited period of years, to protect the new American dye industry.

With regard to the railroads, the association points out in a resolution that a downward revision of transportation costs is necessary to industry; opposes further extension of federal guaranty; urges rearrangement of through rates to compensate each carrier pro-rata for the service performed; indorses the abrogation of the national agreements; and puts the responsibility on the railroads to "so arrange its acts and operation, rates and labor control as to assure adequate service to industry in its section." On taxation, the association urges strictest economy in federal expenditure to be measured, as far as possible, within the known income of the government; asks repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of the present sur-tax; proposes that a net business loss for one year be deducted from the succeeding year; and recommends that the taxation program be built along lines of simplicity in order to assure economical collection.

Immigration Discussed

A plan for the restriction of immigration in a way allowing the selection of immigrants capable of entering the well-paid and skilled occupations, and the exclusion of those who would crowd the occupations where wages are already too low, was suggested by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University, discussing economic reasons for the restriction of immigration. He proposed revision of the present contract labor law, making admission depend upon presentation of contracts, signed by responsible employers, guaranteeing employment at a wage in keeping with standards of living for at least one year. If this, Professor Carver said, is held politically impossible, the literacy test is the nearest approach to the ideal in that it is a measure of quality.

Describing the two extremes in labor conditions and their effect on the economic situation, Professor Carver pointed out the wide difference between the two. He drew a contrast between conditions when a certain class of labor is abundant, its general situation poor and the kindliness of individual employers and social legislation a necessary expedient; and when the class of labor is scarce, its situation good and no social legislation necessary.

"So long as the former conditions prevail," Professor Carver said, "the term 'wage slavery,' while inaccurate, will continue to convey a real meaning to the laboring man. Where the latter conditions prevail, no one can use the term with a straight face. So long as the former conditions prevail there will be a widespread feeling, and this feeling will be justified, that the laborer is in a helpless situation, so far as economic laws are concerned."



TRUTH hurts sometimes, but better to let us know the facts, when you are dissatisfied, than to let a wrong continue unrighted.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers telegraphed promptly to all parts of the United States and Canada

124 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, MASS.

South Scituate Savings Bank

Incorporated in 1834 by men imbued with the spirit of their Pilgrim ancestors, is a bank with officials today having the same devotion to high ideals as the founders.

Interest is paid at the rate of 4 1/2% and year account is invited in any amount from \$1.00 to \$2,000.

Norwell,

Massachusetts

and that his only hope is in numbers and brute strength. When this feeling is widespread, laboring men will be excused, if not justified, in the use of violence. There will be no effective public opinion to support the state in its efforts to preserve law and order."

Economic Extremes

When the situation is that of the other extreme, Professor Carver went on, the position of Labor is reversed as well as the public attitude toward it. He pointed out that, while it may not be desirable to reach this latter extreme, efforts should be made toward it and away from the unfortunate condition where the phrase "wage slavery" could apply. This, he urged, can be greatly aided by the proper restriction but not exclusion of immigrants in such a way that the class of newcomers is not such to flood the market and drag down the poorly-paid, unskilled classes from an already precarious position. And yet the ranks of the skilled should be kept filled to insure economic functioning and material for making employers.

Questions of style, design and pattern were taken up by S. H. Ditchfield, editor of the Dry Goods Economist, who reported a sentiment in favor of a reduction of the variety of pattern and colors as a means to speeding delivery, lessening waste in leftovers, aiding turnover of sales, and reducing confusion to the customer. Other addresses of technical nature were presented at the two closing discussion sessions. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, was the principal speaker of the evening at the closing banquet. He outlined an optimistic picture of commercial and industrial conditions being laid at present as a basis of better times.

CAMPAIGN TO AID ADVANCE OF NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will begin tomorrow a campaign to increase its membership to 250,000 in order to build up a closely knit, effective organization to keep Negroes informed of all things pertaining to their welfare and enable them to take quick, wise and effective action when necessary, according to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association. "We want to have an organization that will be so powerful that it will compel a reckoning," said Mr. Johnson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Denial of the opportunities of citizenship, the slavery of peonage, the barbarism of lynching—these the United States must not regard merely as crimes against the Negro, but as crimes against the nation, as damaging our institutions. This a great national problem. Every citizen must share in righting this great national wrong. That can be done actively and individually by taking some part in this organization; we have white members as well as Negroes."

The association has requested Negro ministers to preach sermons tomorrow on "Justice to the Negro—the Test of Christianity in America," also to hold a noon-day prayer service.



Mother Love

is never stronger than while "he" is still a juvenile.

At this period, before he dons the drab uniformity of adult male attire, he can be clothed in garments not only durable but of appealing beauty.

In our Boys' Department—a restful, unhurried spot in the day's shopping—are creations for Ted and Jack and Bobbie that will enthrall the Mother-heart.

Ask especially to see those exquisite little wash suits of John Barran & Sons, Leeds, England.

JUVENILE WOOL SUITS

\$7, \$8, \$10.50 to \$20

JUVENILE WASH SUITS

Excepting the models of John Barran & Sons \$3 to \$6.50

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit" BOSTON

Going To Chicago

throws on the market one of the finest Gentleman's Estates in this section of the country Located near Wellesley College. Cost \$100,000. in 1916. Price will be cut to rock bottom for immediate sale. Agreeable terms to responsible buyer. See photos at Quinn's Office. Telephone 3636 Fort Hill or address P.O. Box 1239, Boston, Mass



"The Ultimate in Candy"

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS REVIEW
IN UNITED STATES

Several Constructive Developments and the Absence of Adversities Increase Confidence in Restoration Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Absence of any important adversities in business or finance in the United States during the past week, taken into consideration with several constructive developments, has served to increase confidence in the efforts to reestablish normal conditions. It is, of course, an open question just when normality will be reached, or what normality is for that matter, but there appears to be a growing conviction that the depression is slowing up and in some departments a turn for the better is already manifested. In the process of readjustment there have been several important developments and among them is the successful reorganization and re-financing of the Goodyear Tire Company which involved millions of dollars and interests Labor and business extensively. To the financial world there is great importance attached to the stock dividend of \$45,000,000 by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Structural Steel Orders

Encouragement also is to be found in the report from New York of an unexpectedly large increase in the orders for structural steel placed during March, as compared with February, according to G. E. Griford, secretary of the Bridge Builders Structural Society. Contracts placed last month called for 52,500 tons of fabricated structural steel equivalent to 23 per cent of the entire capacity of the bridge and structural shops of the country. This compares with only 25,000 tons in February.

While the price reductions made by the United States Steel Corporation are not yet admitted to have increased business, there are reports of isolated improvements. For instance, from Youngstown, Ohio, comes the report that expanding operations of the Republic Iron & Steel Company and Brier Hill Steel Company raised the average operating rate for the district last week approximately 8 per cent.

Ingot production is being maintained at 40 per cent. Of 51 independent open-hearth furnaces, 34 are under power, for a total of 36 out of 66, including open-hearths of Carnegie Steel Company. All three big blast furnaces in the valley are in commission, for the first time in several months. Of 106 blast mills in the valley, 46 are rolling. Leading fabricating interests continue to maintain 75 per cent schedules, and report no letup in demand for construction and road-building materials.

While industry is working on its problems of readjustment finance is also laboring to readapt itself to the changing conditions. In New York loans and discounts have decreased faster since the first of the year than demand and time deposits, according to figures to April 9. This steady decline amounts to a decrease of \$378,079,000 or 9 per cent for loans and discounts, and a decrease of \$204,650,000 or 5.7 per cent for net demand and time deposits. Loans and deposits usually accompany each other closely, rising and falling together, and the present situation with both falling indicates the deflation in progress for the last year.

Such a movement is considered a good sign, since it allows banks to build up their ratios and shows they are gradually reducing the large amount of loans they have been forced to carry during the period of falling prices.

When Normalcy Returns

Since large bodies move slowly some attention is attracted to the opinion of A. T. Simonds, a manufacturer and economist, who, basing his observations on studies of present conditions and historic precedents, claims that it will be next year before the bottom prices are reached, and that it will be 1924 before normal conditions are generally established.

In view of this the observations of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research is interesting. It says: "The movements for March of the curves of our index chart give us grounds for believing that the period of general decline of business and commodity prices may be near its end. If the movements started in March continue in April, we shall feel considerable confidence that the downward trend of business has been arrested. We cannot expect a sustained and marked recovery of business until rates on commercial paper have established a definite downward trend."

"With easier money should come a moderate increase of speculative activity forecasting a revival of business. The normal pre-war interval between the revival of speculation and business may, however, have been very much shortened by the federal reserve system. The influence on interest rates and the money market now exercised by the federal reserve banks may mean that revivals of speculative and business activities will come almost simultaneously."

AMERICAN BRASS DISTRIBUTION

NEW YORK, New York.—The directors of the American Brass Company have voted a distribution of \$3 per share, payable May 14 to holders of record April 30, from the accumulated surplus of the company and earnings of past years. Recent payments have been 1 1/2 per cent regular, and 1 1/2 per cent extra.

DIVIDENDS

The National Steel Rolling Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Pacific Mills Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable May 3 on stock of record April 15.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 2 to holders of record April 29.

The Elgin National Watch Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 2 to stock of record April 22.

The Harbison Walker Refractories Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on both common and preferred stocks. The preferred is payable July 20 to holders of record July 5, and the common payment will be made June 1 to holders of record May 20.

LOANS ON COTTON
SENT TO EUROPE

AUSTIN, Texas.—A. S. Burleson, former postmaster-general, is on his way to Europe for local banking and other financial interests, to arrange for marketing several hundred thousand bales of cotton.

President H. A. Wroe of the American National Bank has returned from New York, where he perfected arrangements with the War Finance Corporation to finance an initial shipment of 200,000 bales of cotton under a plan which he evolved a year ago. He secured an additional loan of \$200,000 from the Federal International Finance Corporation of New Orleans, making a total loan of \$600,000.

The \$600,000 fund will be used in paying freight on cotton of central Texas to Europe, at \$15 a bale, to be sold to European spinners on credit of six months, the spinners to be backed by banks of European countries. Farmers would then be given bills of acceptance upon which they could borrow at any bank.

Mr. Wroe estimates that half the cotton in Texas, about 2,000,000 bales, is now held by farmers without possibility of sale. The plan of finance will turn cotton held by farmers into active capital. He adds: "We expect to receive a much better price since cotton will be sold on credit and profits of middlemen eliminated."

NEW YORK MARKET
BROAD AND LIVELY

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market was very lively and broad yesterday, most issues advancing. Extreme advances of 1 to 5 points were made. Mexican Petroleum, Pennsylvania Railroad, with a gain of 2 1/2, General Electric, which went up 2 1/2 points, Southern Pacific and United States Steel led the advance. Profit-taking effected moderate reactions among leaders in the last hour, but in general gains were little impaired. Call money was 6 per cent. Sales totaled 1,138,500 shares, the largest for several weeks.

The close was strong, near the best prices of the day: Steel 82 1/2, up 1 1/2; United States Rubber 75, up 3 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 149, up 4 1/2; Reading 69 1/2, up 1; Anaconda 39 1/2, up 3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	April	April
	22	15
U S Lib 3 1/2 %	89.42	90.04
U S Lib 1st 4 %	87.40	87.40
U S Lib 2d 4 %	87.54	87.54
U S Lib 3d 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 4th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 5th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 6th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 7th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 8th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 9th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 10th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 11th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 12th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 13th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 14th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 15th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 16th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 17th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 18th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 19th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 20th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 21st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 22nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 23rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 24th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 25th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 26th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 27th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 28th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 29th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 30th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 31st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 32nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 33rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 34th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 35th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 36th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 37th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 38th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 39th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 40th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 41st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 42nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 43rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 44th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 45th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 46th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 47th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 48th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 49th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 50th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 51st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 52nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 53rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 54th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 55th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 56th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 57th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 58th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 59th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 60th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 61st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 62nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 63rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 64th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 65th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 66th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 67th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 68th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 69th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 70th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 71st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 72nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 73rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 74th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 75th 4 %	87.58	87.58
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U S Lib 79th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 80th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 81st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 82nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 83rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 84th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 85th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 86th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 87th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 88th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 89th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 90th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 91st 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 92nd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 93rd 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 94th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 95th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 96th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 97th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 98th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 99th 4 %	87.58	87.58
U S Lib 100th 4 %	87.58	87.58

GOODRICH DIVIDEND PASSED

NEW YORK, New York.—The B. F. Goodrich Company has passed the dividend of \$1.50 a share on its common stock. It was said that under existing conditions the directors did not deem it wise to declare the dividend. The company is, however, in a strong position, and with the resumption of normal business it is expected to show satisfactory earnings.

GOLD FROM PORT SAID

NEW YORK, New York.—Gold valued at \$7,500,000 to \$8,000,000 and consigned to several local banks arrived here Friday on the steamer Eastern Knight from Port Said.

LORD LEVERHULME'S
REMEDY FOR SLUMP

British Employer Says Greater Production by Workers Is One Great Factor in Restoring Normal Business Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The process of too rapid deflation is undoubtedly the cause of the present unemployment and trade stagnation, said Lord Leverhulme, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview. The prices of commodities rose to the extreme limit during the war, and their reduction was a prime necessity, but the fall has been too sudden for adjustment. This deflation has been accomplished through the banks calling in loans which were used to finance stocks at high prices, and the effect of the forced realization of these stocks has been to drive down prices of commodities below the cost of production.

Under these circumstances, manufacturers are not likely to go on producing at a loss, and have consequently been compelled to shut down their factories. According to Lord Leverhulme, the inability of the central European countries to purchase commodities from Great Britain and America is not as great a factor in the present unemployment as might be supposed, as during nearly five years of the war these markets were in any event closed to British and American goods.

Increased Production
When Lord Leverhulme was asked if he could propose a remedy for the present stagnation, he said that the only remedy was increased production per individual worker. Undoubtedly the peoples of the world have not wholly recovered from the effects of the war, that is to say in their mental attitude, and the workmen here and abroad are producing less per man than in 1914. This slackening of production, combined with the increased wages now prevailing, makes the cost of the finished article prohibitive.

It appears to be the accepted axiom of the workman that the less he produces the more people will be employed, so that the longer a man takes to perform a certain piece of work, the longer he will be in a job. This is an entirely erroneous theory, he said, and its error can be easily demonstrated. In the time of Cromwell the output of cotton goods in Lancashire was no greater than one modern mill can produce in 1921. But when steam looms were first introduced, which could do the work of a dozen or more men working with hand looms, there was great opposition from the weavers, who thought that each power loom introduced would deprive 11 men or more of their livelihood. The result was very different from what they anticipated, for a cheap, well-made article creates an increasing demand, and the effect of speeding up production per individual worker by the introduction of efficient machinery is not to create unemployment but rather to create employment for a very much greater number of people than before.

The Cheap Watch
Lord Leverhulme then cited as an instance the cheap watches which are manufactured in America and are sold in England for 4s. each. One may have said that the importation of these watches would put the watchmakers of this country out of business. When his father was a boy, he was taken to the watchmaker's shop and a watch was ordered to be made for him, just as one would order a suit of clothes today, and in those days very few people owned watches. The effect of the importation of the cheap American watches was that each workman could own a watch, and the innumerable repairs which had to be made to this vastly increased number of watches greatly augmented the number of watchmakers employed in this country.

In one of the branches of Lord Leverhulme's own business, he stated, it was found that the article produced could be purchased and delivered for less than this branch could produce it. The staff and workmen were called together and informed of this fact, and after consultation they decided that they would accept a reduction of wages and at the same time increase the output. This was no sooner said than done, and the question of the employment of these workmen was immediately settled, otherwise it would have been necessary to throw them out of work by closing down that section of the business.

All the industries in Britain will have to be dealt with along similar lines, and Lord Leverhulme is sure that the workmen, when fully informed on the situation, will fall into line in order to compete with the foreign article. On calling Lord Leverhulme's attention to the statements made by Labor leaders that the receipt of German reparations would greatly increase unemployment, he stated that he was a Free Trader, and that when this country imports silk goods from France, it does not injure this country but on the other hand creates a demand for the cotton and woolen goods which are manufactured here, and which go to the silk workers of France in exchange.

"Now I cannot see that the receipt by this country of something which the Germans owe us can create unemployment or injure us. It must be done judiciously, of course, and not all delivered in a short period; but whatever we receive from Germany will release an equivalent amount of our goods for disposal in other markets and on the whole reduce our cost of production, as we will receive the German goods for nothing."

This is the only country where Labor calls out for free trade, but when their free trade is looked into closely, it will be found that what they ask for is free importation of foodstuffs. In America, on the other hand, where they produce their own food, the workmen call for protection on manufactured articles, with the same idea, that by keeping out imports they will increase employment. This, said Lord Leverhulme, is a totally erroneous idea in his judgment, as trade and employment depend on free interchange of goods.

CANADA SEEKING TO
REPLENISH REVENUE

Increasing Expenditures and Failure of Some Sources of Money Forcing Plans to Obtain Additional Income From Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The close of the fiscal year, which was marked by decreased revenue from several of the very important sources, and the increased expenditures that must be met during the new fiscal period, has pressed to the front the question of taxation. Indeed, the country, especially as Parliament is in session, will undoubtedly give more earnest consideration to this subject than it did even during the war, for there will be a more thorough inquiry into the real effect of new taxes.

The official revenue returns for the year are obviously incomplete, but they enable the drawing of fairly reliable conclusions. Those from the Department of Customs and Internal Revenue, which takes in practically all the taxes, except those levied on income, excess profits and luxuries, show total collections amounting to \$291,585,225, as compared with \$242,339,249 for the preceding year. There was a decline in customs receipts from \$184,805,000 last year to \$177,856,000. Excise receipts were \$28,438,000, as compared with \$42,171,000. On the other hand receipts from manufacturers, luxury and sales taxes increased from \$15,262,000 in 1919-20 to \$77,181,000.

Decline in Revenues

The decline in customs revenue, which has been a feature of recent months, was accentuated during March, there having been a drop from \$21,278,000 in March, 1920, to \$11,864,000 last month. The excise returns dropped from \$4,240,000 in March of last year to \$3,053,000 in March, 1921. Against this is an increase from \$1,345,617 to \$6,209,249 in collections from luxury, sales, and manufacturers' taxes.

It may be said that for the year ending March, 1920, the receipts on excess profits were \$44,145,000 and income taxes were \$20,263,100. The impression is that while there has been a considerable falling off in the receipts from the excess profits tax, it has probably been fully made up by increased collections on income.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA
COMMERCIAL FAIR

Prices and Quality Attractive and International Aspect of Attendance Pleasing at Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The first commercial fair of Tzecho-Slovakia may not prove a great success from a purely business point of view, inasmuch as buyers, on the whole, have been exceedingly reticent, the majority playing a waiting game in anticipation of lower prices. The attendance, however, has been all that its well-wishers could desire, and it has a thoroughly international aspect.

The main object of the fair, namely, to show what the new state is capable of producing, has been most satisfactorily achieved. The quality in many branches, glass, porcelain, furniture, footwear and other lines, is of a high grade and prices are often surprisingly low, owing, in the first instance, to the moderate wages. Textile goods and machinery are also to the fore, and prices are tempting. What is likely to somewhat handicap the international trade of Tzecho-Slovakia is the unsatisfactory means of transport; arrangements have certainly been entered into with the surrounding countries, but they apparently work none too smoothly, more especially, perhaps, as far as the connections in the northern direction are concerned.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany of April 15 (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) follows:

	April 15	April 7
Total coin and bullion	1,099,783	1,100,153
Gold	1,091,598	1,091,519
Treasury notes	33,143,827	22,941,114
Notes other banks	2,017	2,017
Other securities	59,252,003	57,169,128
Bills discounted	18,224	16,184
Advances	217,368	218,128
Investments	9,211,887	9,352,572
Other securities	68,726,117	69,235,301
Deposits	20,438,489	17,450,580
Other liabilities	3,868,499	3,800,293

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. May 11.85, July 12.49, October 13.14, December 13.60, January 13.79. Spot quiet; middling 12.10.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—An issue of \$1,000,000 5 per cent 10-year average school bonds, proposals for which were opened at noon Friday, was awarded to a syndicate composed of the National City Company, Graham Parsons & Co., and Montgomery Company at 100.15.

BALTIMORE BANK MERGER

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Announcement of the merger of the Merchants National Bank of Baltimore and the National Bank of Commerce, with combined resources of more than \$52,000,000 has been made. Thomas Hildt of New York was elected president, to succeed John B. Ramsay, president of the board of the Merchants National.

FORD CLOSING IRISH PLANT

CORK, Ireland.—The great tractor works of Henry Ford & Son, which gave employment to about 1500 hands, have now been closed down. This means that the ranks of the unemployed in Cork, already great, have been considerably augmented. It is believed that the closure will last for months.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,040,594,861, a decrease of 30.5 per cent from last year. Outside of New York the decrease was 26.5 per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices developed strength yesterday, largely owing to reports that the United States was lining up for action on the emergency tariff bill. Closing prices were 1 to 3 points higher, with May at 1.30 1/2 and July at 1.07 1/2. Corn also was stronger, May closing at 60 1/2, July at 63 1/2, and September at 65 1/2. Little business was done in hogs, sales being 10 to 15 points lower, with 8.35 paid for mostly good quality. Provisions were weaker. May ribs 12.3 1/2, September ribs 9 1/2, May barley 61 1/2, July barley 61 1/2, May pork 15.50, July pork 16.00, May lard 9.80, July lard 10.22, May ribs 9.12, July ribs 9.47.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—An issue of \$1,000,000 5 per cent 10-year average school bonds, proposals for which were opened at noon Friday, was awarded to a syndicate composed of the National City Company, Graham Parsons & Co., and Montgomery Company at 100.15.

BALTIMORE BANK MERGER

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Announcement of the merger of the Merchants National Bank of Baltimore and the National Bank of Commerce, with combined resources of more than \$52,000,000 has been made. Thomas Hildt of New York was elected president, to succeed John B. Ramsay, president of the board of the Merchants National.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE TEAM FOR KANSAS AGGIES

Coach Rascely Has Good Baseball Nine Out at This College to Compete for the Missouri Valley Conference Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—After five weeks of preliminary practice the Kansas State Agricultural College baseball team has taken definite form, and the members of the varsity squad have been selected from the 50-odd aspirants.

The first 10 days of practice were under the supervision of M. F. Ahearn, director of physical education, but in the latter part of March G. A. Rascely was secured to coach baseball. Under his tutelage the squad has rounded rapidly into shape for the Missouri Valley Conference championship race.

As the team is now constituted, it will not have the hitting strength that the 1919 Aggie team possessed. However, it will be a little stronger on defense than last year's nine.

The Aggie batteries this season will equal any college in the Missouri Valley Conference. In experience, genuine ability, and numbers the Kansas State Agricultural College pitching and catching staff will rate well above the average. G. L. Guilfoyle '21, captain of last year's nine, is the first-string catcher, with Calvin Davidson '21 as second choice.

M. L. Otto '21 is the veteran of the pitching staff. This is his third campaign. In a game with St. Mary's College recently, he struck out 11 men, and allowed only three hits in nine innings. His control is shown by the fact that he did not allow a single baseman a base on balls in the full nine innings. He has an able substitute in George Hewey '21, who pitched for State in 1916, a right-hander, while Elmer Gardner '23 and Fred Bates '23, two left-handers of the Aggie squad, are also available.

The infield lineup has two players from last year's squad, but they have been shifted from their 1920 positions. C. F. Mewhson '21, third baseman, has been shifted to second base, and W. E. Dickinson '21, first base, is now playing third base. E. L. Griffith '21 is proving a find at first base. The real find of the season is H. E. Burton '23, a sophomore who has made a regular position for himself during this first season of the varsity play. Burton fields his position in fast style, has a good throwing arm and is also a heavy hitter.

The outfield this year is a trifle stouter on fielding, and not as strong with the bat as the 1920 team. In left field H. R. Cowell '21 is playing his third year. He is a consistent fielder, standing well to the top in the Conference averages, and leads off the batting list on account of his ability to get base on balls. N. S. Bruce '22 performs in center field. Bruce fields his position well. W. C. Cowell '22 and H. D. Huston '22 alternate in right field. Huston is the better hitter of the two, but is a slow fielder. Cowell plays infield as well as outfield, substituting at second base when an infield shift is necessary.

Two substitute outfielders are L. O. Sinderen '23 and N. S. Barth '23. The general utility man of the squad is E. H. Willis '22. Fifteen Conference games are included in the Aggie schedule, nine of which will be played on the home grounds. The schedule follows:

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, WOULD ENTER RACE

GLoucester, Mass.—The desire of Gloucester, Virginia, to contest for the international fishing vessel championship with Boston, Gloucester, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, is announced in a letter to the American race committee.

H. G. Barbee, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Norfolk, made application for the conditional entry of a fishing vessel to be named Norfolk, the plans of which have already been drawn. The committee is asked to consider the advisability of waiving the time clause, which stipulated that a vessel must sail for the fisheries by April 30 in order to qualify.

As outlined in the letter, the Norfolk schooner would carry 410,000 pounds of fish, with measurements of 145 feet over all, 110 feet waterline, a beam of 24 feet 9 inches, a draft of 15.5 and a sail area of 10,000 square feet. If the entry were permitted, it was said, the schooner could be built in time to fish four months before the elimination race next fall.

ANOTHER TOURNAMENT IS WON BY KUMAGAE

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia—Ichiro Kumagae and Miss M. H. Zinderstein of Boston, the United States national clay-court champion, won the mixed doubles, and in the men's doubles Kumagae and S. H.

Vosbell, New York, took the honors. Miss Zinderstein added to her laurels by winning the women's singles. Kumagae met C. A. Major of New York in the final of the men's singles and won, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4. Miss Zinderstein defeated Mrs. John Bailey of Baltimore for the women's singles, 6-2, 6-0. She and Kumagae won the mixed doubles from K. H. Shmona of Cleveland and Mrs. Frederick Cunningham of Rye, New York, 6-0, 6-0. In the men's doubles Kumagae and Vosbell defeated G. C. Shafer, New York, and R. B. Bidwell, Brookline, Massachusetts, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1.

NEW YORK LEADS AMERICAN STANDING

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	5	2	.714
Washington	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Boston	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY
Philadelphia 11, New York 4.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 7.
Washington at Boston (postponed).
Detroit, Chicago (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston
New York at Philadelphia
Detroit at Chicago
St. Louis at Cleveland

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two games took place in the American Baseball League yesterday. The Washington at Boston and Detroit at Chicago games were postponed. Rummel, pitching for Philadelphia against the New York team in the second game of the series, defeated them by 11 to 4, allowing only 4 hits during the entire game, of which one was a home run made by G. H. Ruth. This is the fourth home run made by him this season. Philadelphia scored 7 of her runs in the seventh inning. Cleveland was greatly outbatted, but nevertheless won over St. Louis by 3 to 2. The Browns threatened to tie the score in the eighth inning but failed to do so, being checked after making 6 runs.

RUTH SCORES FOURTH HOME RUN
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Rummel faced the New York team for the second game of the series and defeated them 11 to 4, allowing only 4 hits, one of them a home run by G. H. Ruth. Philadelphia scored 7 runs in the seventh inning. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 4 0 0 7 0—11 2
New York . . . 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 4 2
Batteries—Rummel and Perkins; Hoyt, Ferguson and Schang. Umpires—Morality and Connolly.

CLEVELAND WINS CLOSE GAME

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Although greatly outbatted, the Cleveland world champions defeated St. Louis 8 to 7. St. Louis threatened to tie the score in the eighth inning but was checked after they had scored 6 runs. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland . . . 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 x—8 7 2
St. Louis . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—7 17 2
Batteries—Caldwell, Oldenwald, and O'Neill; Kelp, Palmer, Burwell and Severid. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evers.

MISSOURI NINE WINS OVER IOWA STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The University of Missouri baseball team won its fifth consecutive Conference victory of the season here yesterday afternoon, overwhelmingly defeating the team from the Iowa State Agricultural College by the score of 13 to 2.

Iowa State was the weakest team in the Missouri 9 so far this season. J. H. Smith '23 pitched for the winners. J. H. Morrison '22 started for the visitors, but after being battered thoroughly by the Black and Old Gold batmen for six innings was relieved by J. M. Bailey '23. Bailey was able to do little more than his predecessor in the box.

Smith found the Iowa State nine a relatively easy problem and worked in good style for the Missourians through all nine innings. Previous to this game he had pitched 13 innings, during which not a single run was scored by the opposing team. J. L. Murphy '22, Missouri catcher, let an Iowa State man running home knock the ball from his hand and score the first run.

Smith required only three pitched balls to end his half of the fifth inning. Each resulted in an easy infield fly. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Missouri . . . 0 2 3 3 1 4 0 0—12 14 3
Iowa State . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2 6 4
Batteries—Smith and Murphy; Morrison, Bailey and Petty. Umpire—Ray. Score—Springfield Training College. Time—1 hr. 35 m.

M. F. ARMSTRONG ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Following the University of Pennsylvania's swimming victory over Columbia University, Saturday night, M. F. Armstrong '23 was elected captain of the Red and Blue team for next year. He succeeded Capt. E. M. Shields '21, who left college in December. Armstrong is a Philadelphia boy and was a consistent point-winner for Pennsylvania this year in the 50-yard and fancy diving events. He holds the Middle Atlantic Amateur Athletic Union fancy diving championship.

BAKER IS REINSTATED
CHICAGO, Illinois—J. F. Baker has been reinstated in organized baseball by Federal Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball.

FEW VETERANS OUT AT INDIANA

Coach George Levis Has Large Squad Out for the Pitcher's Box but the Candidates at This College Lack Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Built up largely from new players with only a few veterans eligible, Coach George Levis has worked hard to get the Indiana University baseball team ready for its opening Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship game with the University of Wisconsin.

The pitching staff has no paucity of candidates; but the men lack experience. J. B. Walker '22 is the only letter man for the box. However, he is being given keen competition by E. H. Campbell '23, H. R. McCarty '23, C. C. Pruitt '23, all on last year's freshman team, and by Mark Hanna '22, John Swain '22, and M. E. Weston '21, former varsity squad members.

The catcher's position must also be filled with a new man. W. B. Lang '21 and Roscoe Minton '21 appear as the most likely aspirants for the position. Neither has had varsity experience. J. C. Hendricks '21 and E. C. Risley '21, both veteran first basemen, will provide two dependable men for that position. Capt. H. E. Schuler '21 and E. S. Dean '21 are both baseball letter men who will strengthen the infield by performing around second. A. M. Dilg '22 and F. E. Laymon '21 are utility infielders, who may be used either at second or shortstop. Kermit Maynard '23 and Leonard Ruckelshaus '22, both of whom were members of the squad last season, will be available at third. C. P. Mathys '21 is a veteran shortstop.

R. D. Haus '22, E. H. DeHority '21, D. H. Tripp '22, of the former squads, look good to fill outfield positions, along with P. F. Faust '21 and L. A. Rust '22.

The coach is devoting most of his attention to building up his attack, especially in the batting department.

CALIFORNIA TAKES BASEBALL SERIES

CALIFORNIA-STANFORD BASEBALL			
Year	Won	Lost	Games
1920—Stanford	2	0	2
1921—Stanford	2	0	2
1922—Stanford	2	0	2
1923—Stanford	2	0	2
1924—Stanford	2	0	2
1925—Stanford	2	0	2
1926—Stanford	2	0	2
1927—Stanford	2	0	2
1928—Stanford	2	0	2
1929—Stanford	2	0	2
1930—Stanford	2	0	2
1931—Stanford	2	0	2
1932—Stanford	2	0	2
1933—Stanford	2	0	2
1934—Stanford	2	0	2
1935—Stanford	2	0	2
1936—Stanford	2	0	2
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1982—Stanford	2	0	2
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2006—Stanford	2	0	2
2007—Stanford	2	0	2
2008—Stanford	2	0	2
2009—Stanford	2	0	2
2010—Stanford	2	0	2
2011—Stanford	2	0	2
2012—Stanford	2	0	2
2013—Stanford	2	0	2
2014—Stanford	2	0	2
2015—Stanford	2	0	2
2016—Stanford	2	0	2
2017—Stanford	2	0	2
2018—Stanford	2	0	2
2019—Stanford	2	0	2
2020—Stanford	2	0	2
2021—Stanford	2	0	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—University of California made a clean sweep in the three-game baseball series with Leland Stanford Junior University by defeating Coach Seay's Cardinal nine, 11 to 0, in the final game on the Stanford diamond Saturday. The contest was played on a wet field and it was the weirdest baseball that has been seen here in a long time. The Bruins' batted the pitching of Guy Draper '19, who did box duty for the Cardinals hither and yon making 14 safe hits off his delivery. Moore pitched for the Bruins and was unsteady at the outset, he managed to pitch through the nine innings with only six hits being made off him. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Stanford . . . 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—11 6
Stanford . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 6
Batteries—Moore and Toomey; Draper and Bundy. Umpire—Burke and Woods.

EDOUARD HOREMANS WINS FROM SUTTON

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edouard Horemans, champion balk-line billiardist of Belgium, defeated G. B. Sutton of Chicago, when he completed the fourth block of their 1600-point 18.2 balk-line contest in six innings, making the final score 1600 to 463.

Horemans' high run was 183 and his average for the four games 50. Contrary to his usual play, the Belgian played a steady game throughout the four blocks, making steady runs each inning. Sutton's average for the four games was 15 to 3-31.

MISS JACKSON WINS BURHILL GOLF PLAY

BURHILL, England—Miss Janet Jackson, the Irish woman golf champion, won the women's golf tournament here for the cup offered by Golf Illustrated Friday. She turned in a score of 158 for the 36 holes of medal play. Miss A. W. Stirling, the United States champion, made the 36 holes in 161.

Miss Jackson made the morning round in 80 and the afternoon round

PITTSBURGH LEADS NATIONAL STANDING

in 78. Miss Stirling did the first 18 holes in 81 and the second round in 80. Par is 73.

Miss Cecil Leitch, the English champion, finished the afternoon play in 77, making a total of 160 for the two rounds and giving her second place over Miss Stirling. The other scores were: Miss Joyce Wethered, 86, 80, 166; Miss Joy Winn, 87, 81, 168; Miss S. Marshall, 80, 90, 170; Miss Elsie Grant-Suttie, 85, 85, 170; Miss E. E. Helme, 80, 90, 170.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	5	2	.714
New York	5	2	.714
Chicago	3	3	.500
Boston	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Cincinnati	3	6	.333
St. Louis	1	4	.200

RESULTS FRIDAY
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed).
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 1.
New York 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago at St. Louis

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn
Philadelphia at New York
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Only three games were played in the National Baseball League yesterday, the Chicago game at St. Louis being postponed. Playing a hard contest, the New York Giants won over Philadelphia by 2 to 1. Both of New York's scoring hits were home runs, which were made by Earl Smith in the fifth inning and George Kelly in the seventh. Both Cincinnati and Pittsburgh made 10 hits, the latter scoring 6 runs to their opponents' 1. The Boston Braves lost to Brooklyn by 4 to 2. C. Mitchell, pitching for Brooklyn, allowed Boston 6 hits.

PITTSBURGH WINS BY 6 TO 1
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 1. Bunched hits off Luque accounted for 4 runs in the second inning and 2 more in the sixth. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh . . . 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 x—6 10 3
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 10
Batteries—Luque and Schmidt; Luque and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants defeated Philadelphia in a hard fought game by 2 to 1. Both of New York's runs were made on home runs. Earl Smith made a hit in the fifth inning and George Kelly followed with another hit in the seventh. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 x—2 5 1
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Batteries—Barnes and Smith; Causey and Bruggy. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

BROOKLYN WINS, 4 TO 2

BROOKLYN, New York—C. Mitchell, pitching for Brooklyn, held Boston to 6 hits and won 4 to 2. Oeschger was in the pitchers' box for Boston. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn . . . 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 x—4 7 1
Boston . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Mitchell and Miller; Oeschger and O'Neill. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

KANSAS NINE WINS OVER KANSAS STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The University of Kansas nine opened the Missouri Valley Conference season with a 13-to-8 victory over the Kansas State Agricultural College here yesterday afternoon. Kansas took the lead in the first inning and held it throughout the game. Kansas made sure of the game in the last half of the seventh inning by making a total of 8 runs. J. B. Bomper '23, Kansas baseman, batted 1000 perfect by making 4 hits in four times at bat. E. A. Uhrbach '21, Kansas center fielder, did some excellent fielding in addition to good work at bat. The score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Kansas . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 x—13 15 5
Kansas State . . . 1 0 2 0 0 3 2 0—8 13 2
Batteries—Hewey, Otto, Bates and Guffy; Marston, Roby and Gray. Umpire—Larry Quigley. Time—2 hr. 17 m.

PARIS IS SEEKING THE 1924 OLYMPICS

PARIS, France—Premier Briand Thursday stated that it was his earnest desire that Paris secure the Olympic Games in 1924 and promised the support of the government to that end. The announcement was made to the French Olympic Games Committee, the members of which were introduced to the Premier by Deputy Henry Nade, as honorary president of the committee in the absence of Gaston Vidal, under secretary of state for sports.

Premier Briand offered government support to the building of the stadium necessary in case the games are held in Paris, plans for which will be submitted to the International Olympic Committee at its coming conference at Lucerne, on June 2. The final and official allotment of the 1924 international meet will be made at that meeting.

FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3

Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1889

ONLY FOUR GAMES IN THE NORTHERN UNION

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION LEAGUE STANDING					
	W	L	D	Pts	For Agst Per cent.
Hull K's Rovers	6	1	428	336	88.93
Halifax	5	2	410	324	78.78
Widnes	4	3	385	324	73.73
Wigan	3	4	401	382	69.30
Swinton	2	5	369	382	63.06
Leeds	1	6	362	190	63.95
Dewsbury	1	6	337	214	60.93
Rochdale Hornets	1	6	277	199	68.96
Barrow Raiders	1	6	277	199	68.96
York	1	5	197	208	57.40
Widnes	1	5	201	203	56.58
Harrington	1	4	241	203	54.54
Leeds	1	4	336	251	54.54
Broughton	1	3	334	161	63.38
Bacley	1	3	276	216	61.66
Barrow Raiders	1	3	277	216	61.66
S. Helen	1	3	264	296	48.48
Wakfield Trinity	1	3	244	396	48.48
Oldham	1	3	353	323	45.18
Wigan	1	3	385	323	45.18
Bramley	1	2	154	344	31.63
Hunslet	1	2	168	299	31.63
Widnes North's	1	2	168	613	17.94
Kelghley	1	0	152	627	15.82
Salford	2	2	87	415	10.34

NEED OF LEADING
IN DISARMAMENT

William J. Bryan Says Time Has
Come for United States to Set
Example—Declares People
Will Insist on End to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Disarmament by agreement if possible, by example if necessary," is the slogan of William Jennings Bryan, who insists that the time has come when the United States is great enough to set an example if general agreement is not possible.

"Remember that British Labor by the threat of a general strike prevented Britain from going into a war on the side of Poland against Russia," he says.

"Remember that the French workmen did the same thing in France. Let us set an example for the whole world and if the other governments do not follow that example the people will compel them to do so. For the people are weary of war. The whole world is waiting for the call to that disarmament which will bring world peace."

Mr. Bryan opposes the attitude which would have the United States hesitate in this matter until some other nation had led the way.

"If we do that," he says, "we would be permitting our disarmament policy to be governed by any militarist clique in another country which succeeded in preventing its own government from taking the lead. And our policies are our own business alone and must be determined by us alone."

The thing to do, then, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, is for the United States to announce a disarmament policy as an example to the whole world, if it is seen that disarmament by agreement among the nations is impossible. For the people everywhere are insisting that the great burden of armament be lifted from their shoulders.

Liquor had gone forever. There was no doubt about that, he said.

"Why, let those who pride themselves that liquor is coming over the Canadian border remember that within a few days Ontario has gone dry by a big majority."

The whole world was going dry. He himself would see the day when not a saloon was left anywhere.

Mr. Bryan emphasized the significance of the Masonic ritual, in that it insisted on belief in God and in disseminating good qualities of character, and asked of those not his own individual worthiness. The character cemented in Masonic lodges and in other fraternities was a vital contribution of man's assets in his struggle to be brother and not brute.

Norway's Need of Prohibition
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Prohibition must be the whole thing or nothing in Norway," declared Otto P. Hoff, manager of the American department of the Norske Handelsbank, Norway's largest bank, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"In Norway," he said, "the experience of the United States with prohibition is being watched with great interest. Partial prohibition, excluding distilled liquors, but permitting light wines and beer, in the method in Norway, and has resulted in a general falling off of efficiency. In my opinion we need prohibition or nothing."

RAILWAYS FOR
LOWER RATES

But Reduction Must Be Based
on Lower Operating Costs,
Declares Railroad Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—In an address before the members council of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, I. V. Lee, who is adviser in public relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, emphasized the necessity for lower freight rates, but qualified this opinion by saying that they must be based on lower operating costs. He also pointed out that there would be a shortage of freight cars if there were a sudden development of business in the country, and expressed the belief that the Railroad Labor Board's decision would bring about cooperation between the railroads and their employees.

"Railroad managers recognize the desirability of reduced rates, and under conditions in the past rates would be reduced at this moment to more nearly accord to the general economic conditions," he said. "But rates cannot be reduced until there is an adjustment of the operating expenses."

"There is a widespread, but mistaken idea that business depression is due to high rates. The disproof of that theory is positive. In the last four months of 1920 more freight was carried than has been carried in the same months for the last three years."

Samuel M. Vaulsain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in an interview denied there had been any sort of collusion between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and his firm to take over repair work at an increased cost. He also stated that the charges that 10,000 railroad repair men had been immediately re-employed in his works was untrue. Mr. Vaulsain made a sweeping denial of excessive charges on repairs.

INTERSTATE BRIDGE BEGUN
PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—The first step of the Interstate bridge to be erected across the Pica-

quag River by Maine and New Hampshire as a memorial to the world war veterans of both states was launched on Thursday. Governors Baxter of Maine and Brown of New Hampshire, Rear Admiral G. W. Parks and Mayor Fernando W. Hartford and the City Council attended the ceremonies. The cost of the bridge will be about \$2,000,000.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At the twenty-third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the following program was presented on Friday afternoon: Mozart, symphony in C major, "Supper Music"; Schubert, rhapsody on a Persian air for orchestra with piano obbligato; Milhaud, Second Orchestral Suite; Dukas, scherzo from "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Mr. Montaux, as conductor, brought all the skill and taste of his mastery of French music to the preparation of the Mozart symphony, with an exquisite performance as the result. The scherzo from "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" glowed with new fires at this performance, so thoroughgoing had been Mr. Montaux's evident restudying of the piece. One is tempted to call the unified shimmering evocation in the first violins of the sound of a rising and falling wind nothing short of marvelous.

The Milhaud suite was at least amusing, but cannot fairly be considered as orchestral music. It is obviously designed to interpret the action of a play, Claude's "Proteus," and heard apart from the grotesque-pathetic tale on which it is based, it often is unintelligible cacophony, reminding one of Ophelia's "Sweet bells jangled out of tune."

The first three movements might be labeled "The cadence cadence avoided." But the statement of the obvious in terms of the unexpected, one can detect little in its design or execution from a mere hearing, though it was intermittently possible to imagine action that might go with the music, as a sort of substitute for a detailed program.

Mr. Mason's composition, played at these concerts for the first time, helped give the afternoon an element of some musical delight to balance the distressing sounds Milhaud asked for in all but the conventional nocturne section of his suite. Not that Mr. Mason's music is a dry, academic product. But, for all its fine fervor, and it is truly a rhapsody, it has firmness of form throughout its six short movements. Within this clear structure the composer exercises the freedom of thematic improvisation in the piano part. Mr. Mason is no mere imitator or adapter in his use of oriental tone color; rather does one feel that he has assimilated typical musical idioms of the East and has given them forth again in terms of self-expression. He played the piano part in the true musician's spirit of inspired impromptu, and at the end was again and again recalled by the applause.

REVELATIONS IN
BACON CIPHER

Alleged Evidence That Friar
Used Both Telescope and Microscope—Cipher Explained

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A description of the method used in decoding the cipher by Roger Bacon, the thirteenth-century philosopher-monk, in writing a lengthy manuscript, now the property of Wilfrid M. Voynich of New York and London, was given on Thursday before the American Philosophical Society by Prof. William Romaine Newbold of the University of Pennsylvania. As a result of the revelations made by deciphering the manuscript investigators declared Bacon had remarkable knowledge of mathematical physics as conceived today. The manuscript proves, it is maintained, that the Franciscan friar used both the telescope and the microscope. Proof of its authenticity was submitted on Wednesday night by Dr. Newbold before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he announced he had deciphered Bacon's name on the last page.

In his address yesterday, Dr. Newbold said: "Bacon conceived the idea of expressing every letter of a word which he wanted to write in cipher by a syllable and building the syllable into a new word."

"In reading the cipher you double every letter in a word except the first and last, and thus discover the syllables which spell the word. There are 484 possible combinations of the letters of two 22-letter alphabets, taken two by two. Bacon makes every one of the 484 represent a letter of his alphabet and with them spells his words in Latin in the way indicated above."

"Bacon sometimes wrote tiny characters under a microscope, concealing them in letters of a bogus alphabet."

ALBERTA MINERS ASK AUTONOMY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—There is strong hope here, that autonomy will be restored to District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, possibilities of which are now being considered by the headquarters of the organization at Philadelphia. Early in 1918 the trouble which brought about the loss of autonomy, started to develop in District 18. Finally the district broke into open revolt under the guise of the One Big Union, and the direction of the international was signalled by the arrival of Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. Dalrymple, and Mr. Caddy, who formed the commission which is at present controlling the affairs of the district. It is now considered by the international that what power the One Big Union had is now sufficiently broken to allow the autonomy of the district to come into effect.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT
IN MANITOBA AVOIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Another victory was scored by the minority government of T. C. Norris, the Premier, when a resolution calling for the formation of a group system of government was defeated by the Legislature on the casting vote of the Speaker. The debate on the resolution, which was introduced by the Rev. A. E. Smith, Labor member for Brandon, was featured by many bitter remarks on the part of speakers on both sides. The division of the House resulted in 25 members voting for the resolution and 25 against its passage, and its fate was decided when the Speaker also cast his vote against it. The resolution, which declared "that the time has arrived when the executive council for the administration of the province of Manitoba should be selected from and by the present representation in this Legislature," was mooted at the beginning of the session by F. J. Dixon, leader of the Labor Party. As the suggestion for group government did not appear to meet with general favor, it was dropped until it was formally revived by Mr. Smith. What prompted it is the peculiar political situation which resulted from the last provincial election, when, although the Liberal Government, headed by Mr. Norris, was returned, it did not win a majority in the House. Out of a total of 55 members, it has only 21 adherents, the remainder being split into three additional groups, the strongest being Farmer-Independents, Labor and Conservative following next in order.

The defeat of the resolution is taken by some to indicate that the government has passed the critical stage of its existence during this session.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ADRIAN BOULT

A Teacher of Conducting

Up to quite a short time ago, any English musician who aspired to conduct had either to come by his technique as best he could for himself, or else was compelled to study abroad; for in Britain no regular course of instruction was available. Now, within the last two years, a class for conductors has been formed at the Royal College of Music, and Adrian Boult has been placed in charge of it. He is the right man in the right place. Himself a conductor of brilliant yet solid abilities, he has won his way in a surprisingly short time to the forefront of his profession.

He first came prominently before the public in 1918 with four orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall. The programs were planned with sanity and enthusiasm, the performances obtained were exceptionally good, and he won golden opinions for his tact and musicalness. An account appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* at the time of his career up to this point, so it will be sufficient now merely to indicate a few outlines.

Adrian Boult had always had a steady resolve to become a conductor. He came into possession of his first orchestral scores before he had done playing with toys. As a Westminster schoolboy he spent much of his spare time and money on Queen's Hall concerts, watching Sir Henry Wood. At Oxford he got his first actual chance of conducting, and was "fed with the crumbs that fell from Sir Hugh Allen's table." After Oxford, he went to Leipzig, there studying at the Conservatoire in Hans Sitt's class, but gaining far more precious, indeed unique, help by sitting under Nikisch at all concerts where the latter conducted. Next came some preliminary experience of Russian ballet and opera in England, and then—the war, with work to be done in the War Office and elsewhere, and little leisure for music. He was able to emerge briefly to give his four concerts in 1918, and then in the autumn of that year gradually became free to return to music for good.

The years that lie between then and now have been crowded with work. As a conductor, Mr. Boult has stepped into the front rank. He has conducted for the Royal Philharmonic Society, also at various other important concerts. Last spring he gave a performance of Elgar's Second Symphony with the London Symphony Orchestra which has set a standard for future interpretations of the work. Last autumn he was made conductor of the British Symphony Orchestra, that fine band composed entirely of former service men, and he has been conductor for most of the patriotic festival rehearsals, not to mention his work with the various orchestras at the Royal College of Music. He also conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Sunday concerts at the Palladium, and in this latter connection has successfully conducted such highly intricate and difficult modern works as Richard Strauss's tone poems, without even having had the chance of doing them before and without a rehearsal.

His taste as a conductor of Russian ballet are equally surprising. Perhaps the time when he was asked to take over the conductorship at five days' notice, and carried everything through in splendid style, was his most brilliant single achievement. Mr. Boult's capacity for rising to emergencies is one of his characteristics. But he is not a mere improviser; his feats are not flukes. They are the brilliant outcome of intense thoroughness. His view of technique is that "it is the achievement of the desired end with the greatest economy of means. This is as true in conducting as in anything else." He never allows technique to come between him and the intellectual and emotional contents of any work he is conducting. As a distinguished critic once remarked: "What I like about Boult is that he does not give any special 'reading'; he just puts the music itself before you."

Mr. Boult says to his pupils: "When actually conducting, never think of technique; it is too late by that time. It is your job to impress what you want on the orchestra and choir somehow. How you do it is a matter for consideration before and after rehearsal and concert."

Another of his maxims is that "two most important things at a rehearsal are to make that everybody is happy and comfortable, and to waste no time." To waste no time at a rehearsal usually means that a conductor has had to work like a Trojan beforehand. Mr. Boult does, from the first study of the score up to the last detail of marking all the band parts.

Not long ago, he gave a lecture to the Society of Women Musicians on "How to Study Modern Music," taking Vaughan Williams' "London Symphony" as his example. He emphasized the value of getting first a clear view of the architecture of a work by reading the score right through in the hand, not troubling about details, but imagining it at what one takes to be the right pace and noticing the tune, the bass, and the dynamics and space. Afterward the score may be taken to the piano if necessary, to assist in grasping harmonic combinations, and next the details of orchestration can be considered from several different points of view. Then the whole work should be memorized.

When Adrian Boult studied conducting at the Leipzig Conservatoire, he found that the curriculum consisted of about two years' playing from score on the piano, beginning with Bach chorales, and slowly working up to more elaborate things. After this period of probation, a pupil was allowed to enter the weekly conducting class, and to conduct a bad orchestra

for short spells, in turn with 12 or 14 other pupils, without any advice or help at the time from the master, and without any explanations or corrections afterward.

The conducting class at the Royal College of Music has been framed on different lines, and in surveying the two methods one is struck by the immense economy of time effected by the newer plan. This scheme is still regarded as experimental.

Wednesday is the day devoted to these classes at the Royal College of Music and the order is as follows:

10 a. m. Conducting class, at which the student conductors and a volunteer orchestra assemble, the extra wind parts being filled up on the piano by pupils playing from full score. Then, under the vigilant but kind eyes of Adrian Boult, the conductors are called on in turn to conduct the efforts of the band. Concertos are considered specially good practice. Therefore a soloist or two, and one or two singers perform with the band. This arrangement serves many purposes—all excellent. By conducting inexperienced orchestral players, the conductors get the maximum of practice and the inexperienced players get a preliminary training to fit them for the full orchestra at the Royal College of Music, while soloists have a chance of trying their songs or concertos with an orchestra.

11:30 to 1. Choral class under Sir Hugh Allen, to which the majority of conductors adjourn, thus gaining experience of being conducted while singing in the College Choir. Incidentally they also enlarge their knowledge of musical literature, for the works performed are of all styles and periods, and as the choir is large and intelligent, beautiful choral effects are obtained.

2 p. m. Score-reading class. This Adrian Boult holds in a large classroom with two pianos. The conductors are set to play from full score, one person taking the strings and another the wind, as a sort of duet for two pianos. The works chosen are either classical or modern, and may be either pure orchestral music or opera.

3 p. m. Criticism and discussion. At this, Mr. Boult (who has made notes at the morning conductor class) criticizes his pupils—telling them where they have been right, where mistaken, and he explains every point fully and helpfully. There is such an entire absence of "side" on the part of the instructor, such genuine friendly good will between teacher and pupils, that these classes usually turn into delightful discussions.

4 p. m. Lastly comes an hour devoted to the study in theory of some selected score.

This program, though comprehensive, by no means exhausts the privileges bestowed on the conductors. First among these is the "Hand Book on Conducting," recently prepared by Mr. Boult to help his students. At present only a hundred copies have been printed and circulated privately. As he says, "It is still experimental," and he thinks experience may reveal things he would want to add to it. Approximate truth and excellence do not satisfy him—he wishes the book to be as good as he can possibly make it before he will give it to the public later on.

Other helps come to the student conductors in the shape of the Tuesday and Friday orchestral practices, the concerts, the opera rehearsals and performances, when they can learn by watching distinguished conductors at work, and are occasionally permitted to perform themselves. Often, too, through pure enthusiasm for his work, Adrian Boult can be seen at public concerts with a group of his eager students round him.

The conducting class has been in existence only a year and a half. It is too soon to say yet what may be its ultimate outcome. Mr. Boult himself modestly says: "There is no idea of bringing up here a school of virtuoso conductors. . . . The object is to make it possible for organists and schoolmasters to make good use of any opportunities of conducting that may come their way."

But already the class has produced some first-rate results. Apart from the excellent work being done by some of its members with amateur material in various parts of London, three young conductors have distinguished themselves. Arthur Bliss, appointed last autumn to the Portsmouth Choral Society, has already done much with it. Leslie Howard, suddenly called on to conduct the first performance of "The Petrovich" did so without rehearsal and without mistakes. Still more recently, Bernhard Ord, at Cambridge, conducted the first performance of the "Agamemnon" Trilogy, with new music by Armstrong Gibbs, at only 24 hours' notice, and carried it through in triumph. These results are as good a comment as could be found upon Adrian Boult and his pupils.

The sixth people's concert at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, England, was a great success. Unlike most of these popular concerts at popular prices, an ambitious scheme was projected and the Hall Orchestra was engaged, with Sir Henry Wood to conduct it. This was made possible by the fact that a considerable balance in hand from the previous concerts had emboldened the committee to launch out for once and provide a thoroughly classic program. The Nottingham people's concerts are unlike any other concerts in respect of this, that they get so much voluntary assistance that they can be made to pay their way at an unusually low rate of admission. They are on an extremely democratic basis. Incidental expenses are reduced to a minimum. Various gentlemen act as stewards and save expense, and various ladies make themselves useful by selling programs. The chief musical shop in Nottingham

undertakes the booking arrangements free of charge, and Sir Jesse Boot makes the concert a present of the excellently annotated programs. Wagner and Tchaikovsky selections were played at the concert, and a large and enthusiastic audience showed its thorough appreciation.

A MANUSCRIPT MUSIC LIBRARY

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—"The Robert Goodwin Library of Manuscripts," which recently was established in London, is so admirable in its scope and system that it should prove a valuable asset to British music. One of the most cheering signs of the times is the way in which old gaps are being filled in the nation's musical equipment. The Carnegie publications of British Music; the rediscovery and publication of the splendid music of the Tudor period; the impetus given to Chamber music by W. W. Cobbett; the British Music Society's work—these are some of the proofs.

Now has come the Robert Goodwin Library of Manuscripts. The idea originated with, and has been carried into execution by Messrs. Goodwin and Tabb, orchestral librarians of 34 Percy Street, London, W. 1. The sight of their band parts is familiar all over Great Britain; their name inspires confidence among composers and players, and a perusal of their prospectus for the new library will increase this.

At present many good orchestral and chamber works are not performed as often as they might be because the greater part of them are in manuscript, and likely to remain so until such time as the present heavy costs of publication become less. These manuscripts are scattered all over the country, for the most part in the possession of the composers themselves, and Messrs. Goodwin and Tabb believe that "conductors, concert givers, and societies would be ready to give performances, did they know of these works, and were they more easily procurable."

It is proposed to invite the composer of an unpublished musical work to lodge it with the library and to grant them the exclusive license to let and lend on hire the manuscript for a short time, giving them an option to publish the work, if terms can be agreed upon, before offering it for publication elsewhere. Upon publication the license becomes void. A royalty of 50 per cent is to be given to the composer on all fees accruing from the hire of the music.

A start has already been made with some of the orchestra works of Gustav Holst, Herbert Howells, Julius Harrison, Armstrong Gibbs, and others, and Messrs. Goodwin and Tabb say they hope "to assemble a collection of MS. works which will represent all that is fine and worthy in contemporary English music." Further they add that "it is hoped that the Robert Goodwin Library of Manuscripts will provide the nucleus of an important project of actual publication which shall make permanently available certain British music worthy of preservation. The success of the first plan will confirm and insure the success of the second."

ELLEN BEACH YAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mme. Ellen Beach Yaw, soprano, and Frank Cannon, pianist, gave a recital at the Town Hall on the afternoon of April 21. Mme. Yaw, assisted by Roger Deming as accompanist, sang a group of old-style melodies, including Hook's "Listen to the Voice of Love," Endicott's arrangement of "Sheep in Clusters," Molli's "When Celia Sings," and an aria with obbligato for violin from Mozart's "Ruslan and Lyudmila," presentation of which André Polak, violinist, assisted. She also interpreted songs by Saint-Saëns, Aubert, Alabieff, Lang and Yaw. Mr. Cannon played pieces by Bach, Haberer, Guilman, Schumann, Chopin and Schulz-Evler.

Mme. Yaw proved to have, as formerly, a sweet, though a rather unchanging, quality of voice, and she achieved certain pleasant, if rather arbitrary and conventional contrasts of light and shade. She disclosed considerable knack at execution in old-school airs, but she lacked variety of technical device and she was inclined to monotony of style. Her voice, once famous for its exceptional compass, was effective in its lower as well as its upper notes. It had a delightful quality of power through its range and it showed no significant imperfection in the performance of scale passages except at the joining of the medium and the high register. The artist's delivery of the texts of her songs was excellent.

WORCESTER FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What seems to be a significant new alliance of musical organizations was found in the engagement of the New York Symphony Orchestra to play at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Musical Festival, Nelson P. Coffin, conductor, next fall. The New York Symphony Orchestra has been closely associated in recent seasons with the New York Oratorio Society, for the vacant conductorship of which Mr. Coffin is said to have been considered by those having the society's affairs in charge.

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THE CLARINET

An Interview with Alberto Chiffarelli Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Fetch the dictionary.

An orchestral musician who is one of the most distinguished men in his profession in the United States is at a loss to know which register of the clarinet is the one called chalumeau.

What is more, he is himself a clarinetist, and he plays with a loveliness of tone throughout the range of his instrument which has long been a joy to concert listeners in this city.

His name is Alberto Chiffarelli; and he and his brother, Angelo, have been occupying the positions of first and second clarinetist, respectively, in the National Symphony Orchestra, an organization which next year merges with the Philharmonic Society of New York.

Once Mr. Chiffarelli must have known all about chalumeau and must have passed examinations in which he used the word with perfect precision and assurance. But now, in the height of his reputation as a performer, he is unable to give a precise answer.

"Oh, the chalumeau!" he was startled into exclaiming by a question which an interviewer asked. "Is that the way-down or the half-way register?"

An explanation of his uncertain hold on the vocabulary of the clarinet is perhaps to be found in his having diverted his energies of late to a different branch of expression than the interpretative. For Mr. Chiffarelli is a composer, and a determined one. If things go as he would have them, he will hereafter write music instead of play it.

"Yes," said he, "I am done with the clarinet. I mean not to take up any orchestra connections after my national symphony season is over. I want to find what I really amount to as a composer. Works of mine have been performed with success by orchestras of which I was a member; but how could I be sure whether the conductor put them on the program because he liked my writing? Three years ago I composed a prelude and fugue in five parts for full orchestra. Then I wrote an overture to which the conductor gave the title, 'To a Merry Play,' though merriness did not happen to be the mood I intended the music to have. Another overture which I did humoresque in comic vein bears the title, 'Humoresque.' This takes melodic material which has been the common property of modern composers, like Wagner, Strauss, Debussy and Schönberg, and shows how each adapted it to his style. By way of carrying out my satire, I unite the theme of one composer with the harmonization of another, and I take two men, Debussy and Schönberg, who have used 'Pelléas and Mélisande' as a literary background for their ideas, and I have placed passages of their music in combination."

"I have composed a symphonic 'Triumphal March,' a string quartet and comic opera music. But clarinet is what we were to talk about, so clarinet let it be. How shall we outline the subject? Tone and execution? Very well."

It was one day after a morning rehearsal, and musician and interviewer were talking together at the Eastern News Office of The Christian Science Monitor. Opening the leather bag which he had with him, the clarinetist drew forth in two pieces the tube of wood, garnished with silver keys, on which he plays, and joined the two parts into a complete instrument.

"Now," he resumed, "do you suppose a player gets a good tone? Some people fancy that the tone is in the instrument and that all you have to do is to blow and the right sound comes. But I assure you that is not the case. Let me show you what a clarinet is when you just blow it."

Mr. Chiffarelli brought from his instrument one of those awful squeaks which are sometimes heard when an orchestra is tuning up. "No, you do not blow merely. You think what your sound shall be and then you produce it." At he lifted a run of notes of the limpid, romantic quality which those persons who have heard his solos in national symphony concerts, when Bodansky or Mengelberg were conducting, would at once recognize.

"Some clarinetists," he went on to say, "have no idea what tone ought to be. Give them the best instrument and the best reed in the world, their playing will not sound well. Oh, the reed! That is the great problem. Clarinet reeds are made for the most part in Paris. They are not sun-dried, as they were in former days, but oven-dried. Reeds used to be good for a month's service. They do well now if they last through one concert. I purchase them by the boxful and am glad if I find one in 100 that is available. No, I do not make my own reeds. I have not the patience. I would rather spend my time composing. A reed, let me explain, must fit the lay of the mouthpiece, or the player will have to keep it in place by the pressure of his lip, and there he is liable to get into trouble. A reed may be right for

picnic music or ballroom music, but not for an opera or a symphony. In fact, it may not be right for all the demands of a particular concert. Take the first and second themes in the opening movement of Tchaikovsky's 'Pathetic' symphony. The one lies high on the clarinet and the other low, and both must be distinctly and pleasingly sounded, if the performance is to have a satisfactory effect. A reed that will suffice for those two passages is by no means easily found.

"Now I would like to tell you something that will be disputed by many clarinetists. But note it down just the same. You have heard of the great improvements that were brought into the wind instrument field by the general application of the Böhm system of keys. You may repeat it as my firm conviction that the Böhm system, as far as the clarinet is concerned, is inferior to the old system. I use the old form of the instrument myself and for two main reasons, the first being that positions for the fingers which are easy under the old system become difficult under the Böhm, and the second being that bad notes on the old system are just as bad on the Böhm, if not worse.

"Tuning! That, I assure you, is a question of a player's ear. You cannot play the clarinet in tune just by positions and notes, any more than you can get a desirable quality of sound by simply blowing. The instrument, an artist realizes, is alive.

"As for execution, there is nothing that cannot be done on the clarinet, barring certain difficulties in the middle notes, G, A flat, A and B flat. In the high register a player must have skill; with that, however, he can make his way through any sort of passage. The high notes, let me show you, are produced through intricate finger combinations. You see I am playing on my keys, though I get only one note at a time where he gets chords."

Back the clarinet was pushed into the bag; and to the interviewer's final question, carefully put, if Mr. Chiffarelli really intended to stop playing, came the resolute reply: "Yes, to compose."

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SEASON CLOSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The one hundred and ninth season of the Royal Philharmonic Society came to a close with a concert which laid fresh laurels upon its ancient laurels. This season taken as a whole may not have been so interesting as last, but this final concert amply made amends for any recent dull hours. The best resources of the society were marshaled for the occasion. Albert Coates conducted, and with Myra Hess as the soloist, the Philharmonic Choir in attendance, the orchestra in fine fettle, and the program made up of unacknowledged and genuinely interesting works, success was assured.

The evening opened with the "Dance of the Fairies" from Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," interpreted by Coates with so much classic force and dignity that one wished it were possible to hear him conduct a program of the entire opera.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Scottish concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, played by Myra Hess, stood next on the program. Though Sir Alexander was one of the leaders of the British renaissance in music, his name seldom appears nowadays, and therefore it was a special pleasure to have him represented by one of his best works. The concerto combines warmth of imagination with sound logic in workmanship; and had the orchestra been less heavy, had the music possessed a little more fervor, it might easily have become a standard work in the British repertoire. But as it is, it somehow just fails to "get across the footlights" as a composition, though Myra Hess played the piano part so splendidly that both she and the composer were given an ovation.

The second half of the program contained "Appalachia," a set of variations on an old Slav melody for chorus and orchestra by Delius, and "Prometheus" (The Poem of Fire), symphony No. 5, in F sharp, by Scriabin. Heard separately these works seem significant changes in contemporary art; heard together they gain even greater interest. Each is intensely individual, each has modernity of matter and in each the choral portions are treated as strands of instrumental tone in the complex and advanced orchestral tissue. But whereas "Appalachia" aims at separating the various moods evoked by the swamps and forests of America, "Prometheus" is planned upon a philosophic basis and endeavors to express man's "rising efforts toward the fuller light of knowledge."

In "Appalachia" romance and beauty of color are paramount; in "Prometheus" intellectual strength and mysticism. Then in "Appalachia," which is a comparatively early work, the music lacks close structural cohesion, though the adoption of variation form provides a more definite design than is often the case with Delius, while in "Prometheus" Scriabin evinces his purposeful command of musical architecture.

But if Scriabin excels Delius as a

designer, the latter uses his chorus to much more beautiful effect. The entries of the voices in "Appalachia," or perhaps one should say, "their emergence into sound at certain points of the score," are as lovely as anything one can recall in musical literature, and make Scriabin's treatment of the choral entry near the end of "Prometheus" seem clumsy in comparison. Both works were magnificently performed.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Metropolitan Opera Company presented "Faust" in satisfactory fashion, with the excellent Florence Easton as Marguerite and Mr. Martinelli in the title role. Miss Easton carried off the vocal honors. Her best singing was done in the shades of the prison house. She was always a human figure, and not of the stage stagey. Her naturalness of raiment and of demeanor alike threw into relief the too fantastic picture Martinelli made in his purple stripes and silver gilt. The latter sang reliably, but without rapture; his effects were those of cool and mannered calculation. Leon Rothier is one of the ablest singing actors known to the music drama, and he made his presence vividly outstanding as Mephisto without confounding any title of others to the limelight.

Perhaps the most noteworthy piano recital of the season was the performance of Chopin's works by Gabor Wittsch. The pianist took his own time, yet so carefully was his rhythm controlled and his tempo rubato adjusted that—as a perceptive censor remarked—a metronome would have shown that in the long run he recovered all the ground lost by his deliberation. One feature of his program was the sequence of preludes constituting opus 28, and another was the "Funeral March" sonata, opus 35. Feeling the latter intensely, as he has intimated, as an epic of the present-day condition of Poland, he played it in a manner that held the audience in the suspense of breathless silence. This attitude of reverent and complete attention is often to be remarked when Gabor Wittsch plays, but it was never in more pronounced evidence even in this city where he has a large following. Among the encores there was included the seldom-heard "Tarantelle."

The Mascagni Grand Opera Company, E. Leborgne, competently leading, gave a performance of "Norma." Agnes Robinson as Norma, Agnes Kraemer as Adalgisa, and Italo Picchi as Orovoso worked hard and deserved all they received in the way of praise and applause. The frequent duets between Miss Robinson and Miss Kraemer were abreast of the Metropolitan standard, and brought six recalls after the third act. On the other hand, the Polka of L. Valentini was unhappy. Mr. Valentini is one of the managers of the company. His voice and his histrionic capacity are inadequate to the rôle he essayed.

At the pair of week-end concerts the Philadelphia Orchestra brought forward a young soloist whose merit it is a peculiar pleasure to recognize. This was Carlton Cooley, violinist, who played the Wieniawski D minor concerto. Mr. Cooley is a native of Milford, New Jersey. He had most of his tutelage from Frederick Hahn of Philadelphia, some time a first violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Cooley was second violinist in the Hahn Quartet and subsequently became viola player in the Philadelphia Orchestra. He now leads the violas of the Cleveland Orchestra. In 1920 he took the Stokowski medal, a distinction established by the leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra to encourage meritorious apprentices among the younger Philadelphia musicians. The award carries with it the coveted privilege of appearing at the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the

Academy of Music series, the most important local orchestral concerts of the season.

The young virtuoso covered himself and his preceptor with glory and fully justified the examiners' verdict, which gave him the right to appear. He had a flexible technique, a full, pure, free tone, a platform manner of modesty and self-possession, and patent musical sensibility. Before his appearance the D minor symphony of Franck was delivered with due regard to its elevated thought and its poetic significance.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

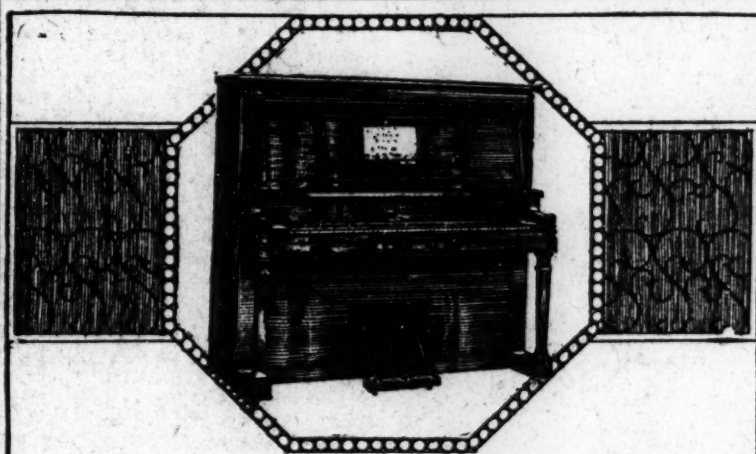
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—A program of French music by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra had one beneficial result: it made us acquainted with one of the most notable pianists heard at our concerts for many a long day. Alfred Cortot has been winning plaudits in different parts of the country; but advance press notices do not always indicate what the real qualifications of an artist are. In the case of Cortot there had been understatement rather than the reverse. In both the St. Paul concert and at the regular symphony concert in Minneapolis, he at once captured his audience by the splendid interpretations accorded to the fourth Saint-Saëns concerto and the César Franck "Symphonic Variations." The concerto is somewhat dry and matter-of-fact, with the exception of occasional glimpses of the real French master in the opening movements and the clever development of variations on a chorale theme in the last movement, but rather force as they move along until a fine climax results and assumes solid proportions. But it was in the Franck variations that the performer gave supreme evidence of a flashing, dazzling technique, that is prodigious in its scintillating beauty; at the same time it is not so overwhelming that the masterly musical qualities of the variations are obliterated. To play this composition as Cortot played it indicates a sympathetic understanding of Franck's musical design that is rarely met with.

At a recent concert Mr. Oberholfer gave a notable interpretation of the Tchaikovsky symphony No. 5. For many seasons past there has been a growing conviction that in the interpretation of the great Russian work Mr. Oberholfer gave of his best. While that may not be exactly true in view of the improvement shown in the reading of the greater works of Beethoven and Brahms, it is unquestionably true that he brought a new understanding to bear upon the symphony last Friday. In passages requiring fervor, brilliance of orchestral coloring and thrilling climaxes, as in the last movement, the orchestra did everything that the imagination could anticipate; but it was in the finer phases, in the delicate shades of meaning and the welding together of the parts into a vividly coherent whole that greater clarity of outline and definiteness of purpose was most clearly in evidence. It was probably the greatest performance of a Tchaikovsky symphony that we have had in this city.

A composition that aroused a good deal of provocative discussion was given a first performance in this city at this concert: De Sabata's "Juventus."

The composer has very definite ideas concerning the utilization of his material. Some of his effects are quite evidently forced and his inclination toward Straussian instrumental combinations brings back potent memories of "Till Eulenspiegel" or "The Domestic Symphony." At all events "Juventus" is a symphonic poem of youth. It has the qualities of youth both in conception and in the manner of development. It is restless, turbulent, boisterous, with a lurking undertone of boyish levity in even the occasional attempts to write seriously.



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The Flight of the Geese

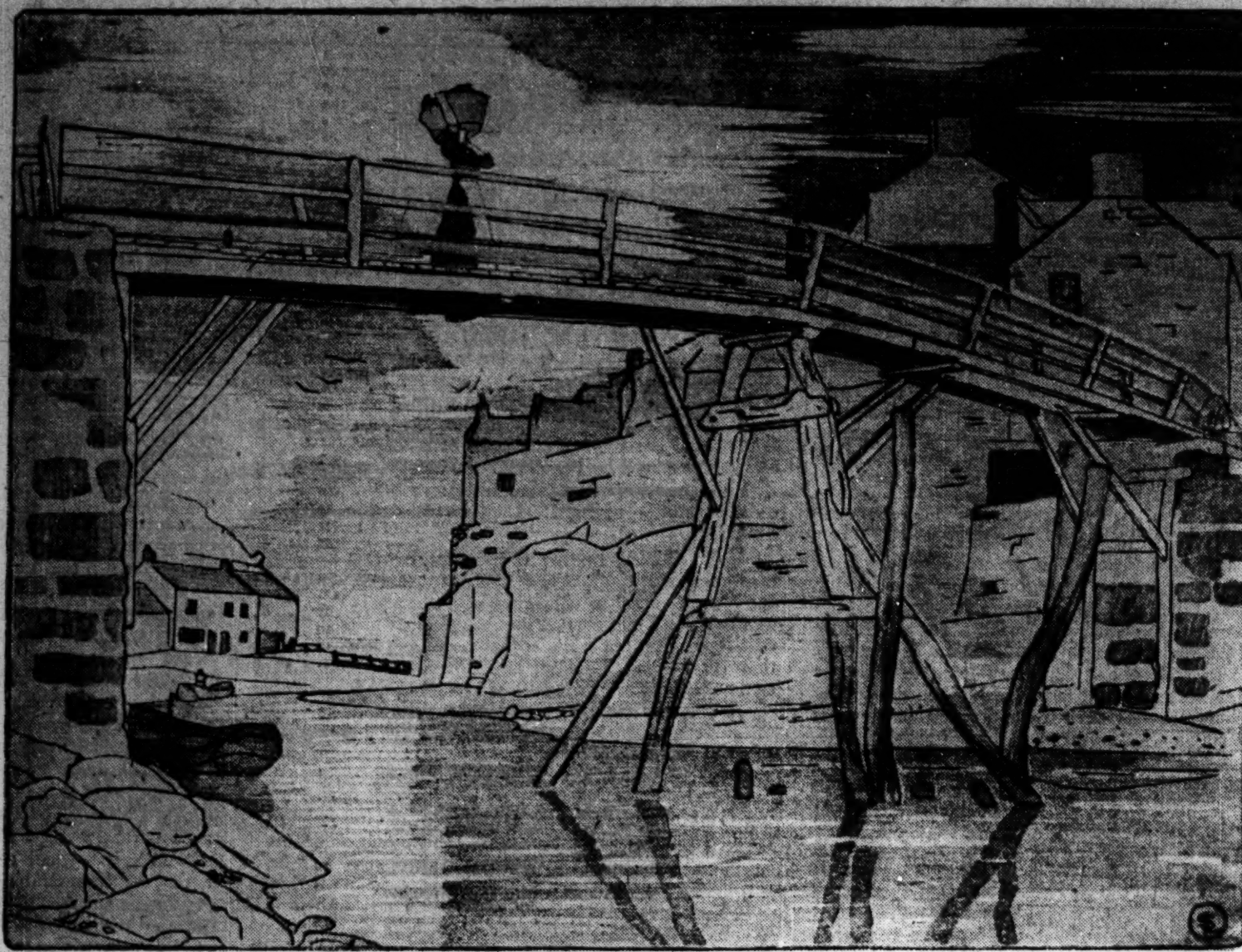
I hear the low wind wash the softening snow.
The low tide totter down the shore.
The night.
Full filled with April forecast, hath no light.
The salt wave on the sedge-flat pulses slow.
Through the low furrows slip in murmurous flow
The thaw's shy ministers; and hark! the height
Of heaven grows weird and loud with unseen flight
Of strong hosts prophesying as they go!
High through the drenched and hallow night their wings
Beat northward hard on winter's trail. The sound
Of their confused and solemn voices, borne
Athwart the dark to their long arctic morn.
Comes with a sanction and an awe profound.
A boding of unknown, foreshadowed things.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

An Explorer in Cnosus

... In the spring of 1899 I accompanied the future explorer of Cnosus on my fourth visit to Crete. Arthur Evans had long laid his plans, and, with the forethought of genius, cast his bread on troubled waters by buying a boy's part share of the site of the Palace of Minos. He seemed to waste labor and money, for under the Ottoman law his title could not be made secure, and in the end his ownership lapsed to a partner. But when others, who coveted Cnosus, put forward moral rights, he alone could urge the convincing claim of sacrifice and the Creteans, for whom he had done much in their hour of danger, upheld his cause in the hour of freedom. We journeyed, that spring, all round the eastern half of the island, peering out claims for future digging. Known to the islanders as we both were (though I the less), we were made welcome everywhere.

In the East of the island the French were still guiding the new rulers with the ready sympathy of Latin for Latin, and nearer to Candia the government had been committed for the moment to the honest but ruder hands of British subalterns. I spent a day or two with one of these. He knew no word of Greek, and it was told of him that when he arrived on a polo pony to be a father to some twenty villages, the local Bishop called in state, bringing, as the ingratiating custom is, a turkey or two and a clutch of eggs. Our young law-giver, nosing a bribe,



"The Bridge," a color-print by Sidney Lee

put him into the street, eggs, turkey, and all. I sat one morning in his courthouse to hear justice done to the people. The judge presided in knickerbockers and a cricket shirt—for the day was warm. A peasant, whose sheep had been driven off, had heard, after many days, a tinkling by night on a distant hillside and claimed he knew his bells again. Did then one sheep-bell so differ from another? Solomon put it to the test. He sent his soldier servant to collect bells from the village shepherds, and on his return locked him in an inner room, while they waited in court. After a jangle behind the door, the judge asked whose bell had tinkled, and on the witness of the servant, the shepherds were right every time. The peasant got back his sheep. "Ah! this is justice," said the delighted Headman to me. "We have not known it before in Crete."

For us, then, and no others, in the following year Minos was waiting when we rode out from Candia. Over the very site of his buried Throne a desolate donkey dropped the one living thing in view. He was driven off, and the digging of Cnosus began. All men who care for these things know by now what was revealed in the next few weeks; and it is another's right to retell the tale.—"Accidents of an Antiquary's Life," by D. G. Hogarth.

Beyond the Santa Fé

Leaving the venerable city of the Pueblos, we crossed the Santa Fé River, which in Indiana would be called a spring branch. I have often gone over it dry shod. But the poverty of the Spanish language allows only one word for running water—Rio, translated river. The Santa Fé Mountains round us are a part of the great Rocky Mountain system, con-
fessing on the north with the Spanish Peaks and Raton Mountains, including many whose summits are silvered with perpetual snow. A series of high, picturesque chains, in the morning-glow robed with a transparent purple haze, of such exquisite tint one can hardly realize those airy pyramids in a fair border-land between us and heaven are, indeed, upheavals of earth, veined with quartz and based on coarse red granite.

Words cannot picture aught so fair. The faintest violet, the softest heliotrope are coarse and hard beside the dreamy, poetic color, which appeals to the eye as dim æolian soundings touch the ear, charming the fancy with vague ideas of a viewless beauty within the floating veil.

I cannot make you understand. Come and see the transfiguration which makes rock-ribbed hills appear like tents of light.

The plain was smooth as a prairie, and our good road free of stone. The reader must not imagine it lay among Alpine scenery, with huge peaks towering to the sky, forbidding our advance, yielding at last to reveal smiling valleys and hidden hamlets, nestling close to the hillside in narrow gorges. Here all is on the same magnificent scale. The plains are broad as the summits are high; the refined atmosphere so intensely clear the light is like a reflection from snow. No such extensive views are in Europe or any country where the air holds moisture, and sometimes the landscapes seem absolutely limitless.

The Sierras are short, uneven spurs from the main line. They have disturbed the overlying strata in the shape of mesas (tables) of solid rock, which are a distinguishing feature of Rocky Mountain scenery, giving it a grotesque, fantastic beauty. The process of erosion has formed in colossal size copies of the grandest structures of man's art, and towering

columns, temples with sharp pinnacles, scattered pillars rise abruptly from the center of plains desolate and forsaken as the wilderness of Engedi—strange and solemn sights. In the Painted Desert are snow-white mesas, the craie blanche composition of the chalk cliffs on the south coast of England, which dazzle the eye, reflecting the sunlight like palaces of alabaster or of ice. The stone corridors of Karnak and Philæ are the work of pygmies compared with this noble architecture, wrought by slow processes in secret places.

—"Made by Nature for herself."

Sometimes the mesa shapes into a rose-red wall, with fluted columns that uphold the sky. Again it is a group of gray pyramids, a thousand or twelve hundred feet high; or an isolated, broken dome, worn smooth by the weather, picturesque in the extreme.

Nothing affords such changes of coloring as the variegated marls, lying in regular bands of red, orange, green, blue, of rainbow hue, striped and interstratified with belts of purple, bluish white, and mottled veins of exceeding richness.

Strangely enough, the traveler occasionally finds himself riding above these singular formations, and looking down on the "Painted Rocks." The sheer sides of a mesa of gray limestone, mixed with blue clay and capped with a rim of pillared basalt, are singularly like fabrics of heavy stone. I have seen low walls of even height reaching long distances, precisely like field-walls laid by skillful masons. These, in the neighborhood of stately facades, with the fair finish at the top, explain how an explorer, afraid to make near approach, should go away and give accounts of vast cities, with gallant banners on the walls enclosed in heavy outworks.—"The Land of Pueblos," Susan E. Wylace.

Audubon at Work

Honest John Bachman, who had lived and worked with Audubon for months at a time, and who probably knew him better than did any one in America outside of the naturalist's own family, gave this account of his habits in 1834, when he was still working at his best:

He rises at the earliest dawn, and devotes the whole of the day, in intense industry, to his favourite pursuit. The specimens from which he makes his drawings are all from nature; carefully noting the colors of the eye, bill, and legs; measuring, with great accuracy, every part of the bird. When differences exist, either in the sexes or young, several figures are given on the same plate; sparing no labour in retouching old drawings or in making new ones, in all cases where he conceives there may be a possibility of making an improvement. In this way, he has already succeeded in figuring nearly the whole of the birds necessary to complete his splendid and important work.

He keeps a journal, and regularly notes down every thing connected with natural history. This journal is always kept in English: a language which, it must be acknowledged, he writes very correctly, when it is taken into consideration that he spent nearly the first seventeen years of his life in France. Besides this, he keeps separate journals, in which he notes every thing that he learns each day on the habits of every bird. In his travels, he carries these journals with him; and he never suffers business, fatigue, or pleasure to prevent him each evening from noting down every interesting observation. In this way, a mass of information has been

accumulated from year to year. When he sits down to write the history of a bird (which is usually in the evening), he first reads over all the memoranda which he has made with regard to its habits and he is generally able to write an interesting paper on the subject in the course of an evening. At some leisure moment this is again revised and corrected: the scientific details he leaves to the last.—"Audubon the Naturalist."

Cowper Discourses of Letters

August 6, 1780.

My dear Friend—You like to hear from me: this is a very good reason why I should write.—But I have nothing to say; this seems equally a good reason why I should not. Yet if you had alighted from your horse at our door this morning, and at this present writing, being five o'clock in the afternoon, had found occasion to say to me—"Mr. Cowper, you have not spoke since I came in; have you resolved never to speak again?" it would be but a poor reply, if in answer to the summons I should plead inability as my best and only excuse. And this by the way suggests to me a reasonable piece of instruction, and reminds me of what I am very apt to forget, when I have any epistolary business in hand, that a letter may be written upon anything or nothing just as that anything or nothing happens to occur. A man that has a journey before him twenty miles in length, which he is to perform on foot, will not hesitate and doubt whether he shall set out or not, because he does not really conceive how he shall ever reach the end of it; for he knows, that by the simple operation of moving one foot forward first, and then the other, he shall be sure to accomplish it. So it is in the present case, and so it is in every similar case. A letter is written as a conversation is maintained, or a journey performed; not by preconcerted or premeditated means, a new contrivance, or an invention never heard of before,—but merely by maintaining a progress, and resolving as a postilion does, having once set out never to stop till we reach the appointed end. If a man may talk without thinking, why may he not write upon the same terms? A grave gentleman of the last century, a tie-wig, square-toe, Steinkirk figure, would say—"My good sir, a man has no right to do either." But it is to be hoped that the present century has nothing to do with the mouldy opinions of the last; and so good Sir Launcelot, or Sir Paul, or whatever be your name, step into your picture frame again, and look as if you thought for another century, and leave us moderns in the meantime to think when we can, and to write whether we can or not.

When we look back upon our forefathers, we seem to look back upon the people of another nation, almost upon creatures of another species. Their vast rambling mansions, spacious halls, and painted casements, the gothic porch smothered with honeysuckles, their little gardens and high walls, their box-edgings, balls of holly, and yew-tree statues, are become so entirely unfashionable now, that we can hardly believe it possible that a people who resembled us so little in their taste, should resemble us in anything else. But in everything else, I suppose, they were our counter parts exactly; and time, that has sewed up the slashed sleeve, and reduced the large trunk hose to a neat pair of silk stockings, has left human nature just where it found it.—"William Cowper's Letters" (ed. by E. V. Lucas).

The Color-Print of Today

The collector of the old color-prints will probably contend that the subjects of the modern prints do not compare for pictorial sentiment with those of Wheatley, Biggs and Morland; but one need only answer: Why should the artistic color-print continue the anecdotal convention which the spirit of modern art has driven from the pictorial canvas? But whatever the medium and pictorial content of the color-print, whether of to-day or a distant yesterday, the thing that matters preeminently is the art of it, the art that suggests, through design and color-scheme harmoniously inseparable, an expressive and decorative vitality, and justifies itself by the quality of the color and the inherent beauty of its arrangement. These conditions are fulfilled to-day by much of the work of those artists who conceive their designs initially in terms of color-printing, and plan their craftsmanship from the beginning to that end. Who can deny, then, that the color-print of to-day is more artistically alive than were those with which the English engravers of the eighteenth century so profitably and so cheaply extended their popular market.—"The Modern Color-print of Original Design," Malcolm C. Salaman.

A Poor Richard Prophecy

Benjamin Franklin gave the following prophecy in an issue of "Poor Richard's Almanack":

"Before the middle of this Year, a Wind at N. East will arise, during which the Water of the Sea and Rivers will be in such a manner raised, that great part of the Towns of Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, the Lowlands of Maryland and Virginia, and the Town of Charleston in South Carolina, will be under water. Happy will it be for the Sugar and Salt standing in the Cellars of those Places, if there be tight roofs and ceilings overhead; otherwise, without being a Conjuror, a man may easily foretell that such Commodities will receive Damage."

This explanation appeared in the next number: "The Water of the Sea and Rivers is raised in Vapors by the Sun, and is form'd into Clouds in the Air, and thence descends in Rain. Now, where there is Rain overhead (which frequently happens when the Wind is at N. E.), the Cities and Places on Earth below are certainly under Water."

The Pinks Along My Garden Walks

The pinks along my garden walks Have all shot forth their summer stalks, Throwing their buds 'mong tulips hot, And blue forget-me-not. Their dazling snows forth-bursting soon Will lade the idle breath of June; And waken thro' the fragrant night To steal the pale moonlight. The nightingale at end of May Lingers each year for their display; Till when he sees their blossoms blown, He knows the spring is flown. —Robert Bridges.

"Eben-ezer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONDITION precedent upon which the Lord made a covenant with Abraham, as revealed in the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, in which the Lord promised Abraham that he should be a great and mighty nation, and that all the nations of the earth should be blessed in him, was that the Lord knew him, that Abraham would walk before him and be perfect, and that he would command his children and his household after him, and that they should keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment. In other words, that Abraham and his descendants would have faith in and abide by the law of divine Principle, Love. How far the children of Israel were drawn away from divine Principle and enticed by their own lusts and the consequent evils which befell them is very well illustrated in I Samuel, in which it is related that in the time of Eli, the priest, it came to pass that in a conflict with the neighboring tribe of Philistines they were sorely smitten. So far, indeed, had the children of Israel departed from the true and living God that in their great distress, instead of relying upon divine Principle, Love, for their help, they sent and brought the Ark of the Covenant—the symbol of His presence—into the camp of their stricken army, expecting in their darkness to receive help by reason of the proximity of this sacred relic. It did evoke great enthusiasm and much shouting, as reliance upon material strength generally does, and created a temporary state of fear on the part of the enemy, but which only served to arouse the enemy to greater determination and deeds of ruthlessness and display of material strength. In the conflict which followed the children of Israel were defeated and the Ark of the Covenant, upon which they placed reliance, was carried away by the Philistines. Its effect upon these idolatrous people and the voluntary return of it to the children of Israel is of much interest to Christian Scientists and is related in the fifth and sixth chapters of I Samuel.

Some time after this calamity, coupled with the punishment inflicted by the Philistines, Samuel the prophet, through obedience to divine Principle, caused the hearts of the children of Israel to turn again unto the Lord for deliverance from bondage to their foes. Then it was that Samuel gathered the people together at Mizpah, and when the Philistines again came out to battle, through the intercession of Samuel, "the Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines, and discomfited them; and they were smitten before Israel.... Then Samuel took a stone, and set it between Mizpah and Shen and called the name of it Eben-ezer [which signifies: Eben (Stone) Ezer (help), stone of help], saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Throughout the Bible there are many references in which a stone is used as the symbol of the presence and protecting power of divine Love, or Spirit, which annihilates the false claims of materiality whether in the guise of ambitious kings, invading armies, or of sin, disease, or death. There is a very interesting and helpful illustration of the use of this symbol to indicate the power of the Christ-spirit and the complete extermination of the false claim of materiality, related in the second chapter of Daniel in connection with the dream of Nebuchadnezzar; in the interpretation of which Daniel the prophet brought home to the King the might of Mind and the final destruction of all claims to material power, by a stone cut out of the mountain without hands, and which broke in pieces the image of gold and silver and brass and iron and clay, which became as chaff carried away by the wind, that no place was found for them. And this (little) stone that smote the image became a great mountain and filled the whole earth. Nineteen hundred years ago the exemplification of Daniel's prophecy, the Rock of Ages, came to the world in the man Christ Jesus who brought the healing power of Love to the apprehension of mortals by destroying the false claims of sin, disease, and death, and in many other ways proving the dominion of Mind. In talking of his teachings, the Word of God, to some unbelieving Jews he said: "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner.... Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."

To the present generation this protecting and healing power of the Rock, Christ, is coming through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as given in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other published works and activities which she established, through which the truth may be brought to the apprehension of all mankind. On page 288 of the book, Science and Health, she writes, "The chief stones in the temple of Christian Science are to be found in the following postulates: that Life is God, good, and not evil; that Soul is spirit, not to be found in the body; that Spirit is not, and cannot be, materialized; that Life is not subject to death; that the spiritual real man has no birth, no material life, and no death." And on page 488 of the same book she makes the broad and irrefutable statement: "The result of our teachings is their sufficient confirmation."

The fact that Christian Science

does heal the sick and sorrowful, and reforms the sinner, in many cases after every other means has failed, thus restoring mankind to its rightful heritage, is evidenced by an ever increasing multitude of living witnesses whose testimonies are to be found in Science and Health, and other writings of Mrs. Eddy, in the Christian Science periodicals, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, or voiced in the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches and societies and by countless thousands of individuals, in their daily walks and conversation, of whom it may be said, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it."

A Fresh Impression

Often, when one comes back to a place that one's memory and imagination have been busy with there is a feeling of smallness and disappointment, and it is a day or two before one can renew all one's enjoyment. This morning, however, when I went up the gap between Croagh Martin and then back to Sleah Head, and saw Innishookert and Inishvickillane and the Great Blasket Island itself, they seemed ten times more gray and wild and magnificent than anything I had kept in my memory. The cold sea and surf, and the feeling of winter in the clouds, and the blackness of the rocks, and the red fern everywhere, were a continual surprise and excitement.

Here and there on my way I met old men with tall-coats of frieze, that are becoming so uncommon. When I spoke to them in English they shook their heads and muttered something I could not hear; but when I tried Irish they made me long speeches about the weather and the clearness of the day.

In the evening, as I was coming home, I got a glimpse that seemed to have the whole character of Corkaguiney—a little line of low cottages with yellow roofs, and an elder tree without leaves beside them, standing out against a high mountain that seemed far away yet was near enough to be dense and rich and wonderful in its color.—"In Wicklow, West Kerry and Connemara," John M. Synge.

Be Patient

Be patient, if thou wouldst thy ends accomplish; for like patience is there no appliance effective of success, producing certainly abundant fruit of actions, never damped by failure, conquering all impediments. —Bharavi.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies 5 cents

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

Lord Haldane's Warning

THERE are few clearer thinkers in the United Kingdom than Lord Haldane. In that future when the just man comes into his own, the country will realize how it owed its salvation, so far as its military organization was concerned, to the man whom it insisted on ostracizing because of a pestilential cry that he was governed by German sympathies. Perhaps no one was less disturbed than Lord Haldane himself by the folly of the accusation. It preserved him, at any rate, from having to bear the brunt of the mistakes of lesser men, who would have been associated with him had he, and not Lord Kitchener, gone to the War Office. Consequently he stands with his reputation unblemished by the political mud-throwing of these latter days. As a result that when the time comes for the country to tackle the tremendous economic problems which confront it, he will be there to afford it his assistance after an invaluable period devoted to undisturbed observation.

In the interview with him, printed in our issue of Wednesday last, he put forth his views as to the trend of economic developments in the immediate future. The day has come, he clearly sees, when the question of Capital and Labor is not going to be fought out as a mere question of wages, but on the larger basis of cooperation. Education has given to Labor greater ideals for which it is determined to demand legitimate expression. This means that the great problems of the future will be economic problems, and it is a question whether governments will not have their hands so filled, in solving these problems, as to have little time left for the pursuit of what was once known as high politics.

The mere fact that it should be possible for an important body of workmen to propose the abstinence of all Labor from the manufacture of arms, is an indication of the change which is taking place. Human greed is not sufficiently mastered to make such an ideal practical today. The returns of arms-making both to Capital and Labor are sufficient to prevent Essen or Elswick, Creusot or Solingen, from living up to the views of Micah, and beating their swords into plowshares. Nevertheless though Labor may continue to supply bayonets and shells, it is certain that Labor is growing less willing every day to fix the bayonets or to fire the shells. Labor is becoming more and more interested in the "dismal science," and more and more intent upon proving that the dismal science is only dismal because it is based on so-called laws which have been accepted without question. Labor, in short, is intent upon proving many things, and one of these things, which Lord Haldane accepts as inevitable, is the necessity for the cooperation of Capital and Labor in the place of war between the two.

Organized Labor is no longer going to have its wages dictated to it, if it can help it, by a theory of supply and demand, as this has hitherto been explained to it. In other words, the theory of cooperation is to be extended so as to make the pressure of decreasing supply bear equally on every inch of the surface. So as to achieve this, it is proposed that, for the future, Capital shall assume the place of a sort of preference shareholder, the possession of the common stock being allotted to Labor. To put it a little differently, in Lord Haldane's words, the first charge on every business shall be a legitimate living wage for Labor. Then shall come the claim of Capital limited to an agreed percentage, varying from 5 to 20 per cent, in accordance with the risks of the undertaking. All the surplus earnings will then be devoted to increasing the remuneration of the organizing staff and the manual workers. The proportion in which these surplus earnings shall be so distributed will have to be worked out with care. But in any case after Capital has received its fixed return for the provision of itself, qua capital, it will be entitled to no participation in the distribution of the surplus profits, inasmuch as it has made no further contribution toward earning those profits.

In this way the individuality of the various partners will be preserved, and no interference will take place with the liberty of every man to follow his own bent. An equitable distribution of the profits will be arrived at without the corresponding danger of a standardized humanity which looms up so largely in every Marxian proposal. That, in the course of this, it may possibly be necessary to nationalize certain industries, such as minerals, Lord Haldane sees, but he sees also the immense danger inherent in any such undertaking. The moment an industry is relegated to the status of a civil department, that moment the incentive to a legitimate competition is withdrawn, and for it is substituted the risk of all the extravagance and waste inherent in uneconomic management. Human nature being precisely what everybody knows it to be, it is in the nature of things that the miner, once assured of his day's pay, and the colliery official of his salary, should grow indifferent to the cost of the production of coal, since there are no dividends to be earned, and the consumer, that indefinite thing the public, is the ultimate loser. Such a danger is, of course, not confined to the mining of minerals. It enters largely into every proposal of nationalization, and produces an economic handicap which no nation can afford to face in competition with free industries. Nevertheless, Lord Haldane sees that in certain industries nationalization may, for sundry reasons, become almost inevitable. And if such should prove to be the case he proposes to meet the occasion by the training of a special body for state servants, whose duty it shall be to prevent the very dangers which he, in common with all the people who have studied the subject, foresees.

Before the war such a proposal would have been regarded as the rankest Socialism. But, we are all Socialists today, in a way never contemplated in Lord Rosebery's epigram. Here is Lord Haldane, an ex-cabinet minister, and a sometime Lord Chancellor, offering proposals which amongst holders of those offices, in his own generation, would have been regarded

as revolutionary. Yet Lord Haldane, one of the profoundest of British thinkers, a lawyer, with all the caution of the Scot, adumbrates such theories as the most constructive offering he can make to modern statesmanship. So recently as the year 1914 they would have been regarded as preposterous, even in the year 1915 men were contemplating a peace which would take the world back to all its old pre-war conditions. But the war threw the political Humpty-Dumpty off the wall, and left him in such a condition that all the king's horses and all the king's men will fail utterly to ever set him up again. In his long hours of unfettered thought and observation, Lord Haldane has read the signs of the time. Whether his countrymen choose to listen to him or not, whether they regard him as a false prophet, or whether his words fall from their ears, as those of Cassandra fell from the ears of the Trojans, he points out to them the inevitable, and bids them set their house in order while there is yet time.

Defending Liberty by Suppression

THERE is a good deal of instruction to be gained by watching the controversy now going on between Henry Ford's weekly, The Dearborn Independent, and the Jewish spokesmen who undertake to make a response to its statements. Referring to this situation in its issue of April 9, the Independent says: "The dilemma which has faced the Jewish leaders all along is this—confession or denial. Their fear for their own positions as leaders prevents confession; the fact that the statements made in this series have been based on Jewish authorities has made denial futile." There the paper touches a mystery of the whole controversy. It is likely to come cropping out in the thought of anybody who attempts to follow what is said on either side. If the Independent is wrong as to the facts of Jewish activities with which it purports to deal, why do not the Jewish spokesmen themselves present the facts? They would find a ready hearing. Everything goes to show that the hearing would be sympathetic. Yet, thus far, they have answered the Ford articles chiefly by declaring that there is no authenticity in the protocols.

The Ford articles themselves recognize that possibility. In fact, they have intimated, on their own part, a reasonable skepticism on that point. But they have as good as said that the question of the protocols was immaterial, in the presence of the greater question as to whether certain Jewish activities, now actually going on, are essentially wrong and contrary to the general welfare of all races, including the welfare of the Jews themselves. The Jewish response to this, so far as it is readily available in print, is replete with assertions of Americanism, and of the good intentions of the Jewish people, but it seems to avoid meeting the Ford assertions on the plain issue of the facts. The Ford articles make very definite assertions about actual active Jewish organizations of the present day, and the nature and purpose of certain of their acts. The articles purport to draw upon Jewish sources for the information which they retail. But the Jewish rejoinders, instead of controverting the assertions under these heads with a definiteness equal to that of the original utterances, glitter with generalities. Some of them are thick with abusive epithets. The response of one New York Jewish weekly is so full of epithets and sarcasm that it is rather difficult to find a sentence in it other than those requiring to be ended with a question mark or an exclamation point. Detroit ass, Flivver king, donkey, institute of liars, international ignoramus, and gutter sheet are only a few of the terms which this largely-circulated and presumably reputable Jewish organ finds it necessary to use in assisting its readers to understand the Ford articles as it would have them understood.

Such things do not tend to make the facts any clearer for those Americans who feel that the facts deserve to be examined. Still, it is interesting to compare some of the statements of the Jewish defenders with their methods and acts. The American Jewish Committee, in its pamphlet responding to The Dearborn Independent, after referring to the protocols as a fabrication that must have emanated from the bitter opponents of democracy, makes this assertion: "That the Jews, whose very life has been a prayer for the blessings of liberty and equality, should hold them (liberty and equality) in contempt, is unthinkable." If that statement is sincere, one might expect to find the American Jews universally upholding the right of free speech and a free press, confident, as most Americans are, that the maintenance of these rights is the surest protection against misrepresentation and injustice. But what are the Jewish defenders doing with respect to these rights? A Jewish political club in Chicago petitions the city council to have the sale of the Ford weekly prohibited by ordinance. A Jewish judge in Pittsburgh, presumably qualified to judge all questions of individual rights on the basis of impartial Americanism, asks to have Mr. Ford's weekly shut out of the Carnegie Library. A Jewish member of the city council of Detroit introduces a resolution there to bar the Ford weekly from sale on the city streets. Jewish residents in Nebraska urge a bill that would define a general libel to be one intended to bring a race or nationality into disrepute and ridicule, and that would provide a method for reaching an offending publisher in any county where his paper circulates, no matter if it is printed outside the state. A Jewish rabbi in Columbus, Ohio, acting with the secretary of B'nai B'rith, secures an order from the city authorities to prevent the vendors of the Ford weekly from crying it on the streets. Jewish leaders in St. Louis ask the board of aldermen to forbid the sale of any publication defaming any race or religion. The Jewish weekly that was referred to in a preceding paragraph demands to know if "negligence of true Americanism" is the reason why "that strife-sowing gutter sheet is not barred from the libraries and streets" of New York City. If acts of this nature are evidence of the love of liberty, the liberty must be the sort that accrues to the benefit of a few rather than of the many.

The very methods which certain Jewish representatives are taking in their zeal to minimize the effect of the Ford articles are beginning to look like proof that there

is something worth noting in the articles, after all. Nobody in America, sincerely wishing to establish the truth, is likely to get very far by following a policy of forcible suppression.

Hawaii and the Japanese Press

AS MATTERS stand, there seems to have been made out a strong prima facie case against the Japanese press in Honolulu and elsewhere in Hawaii. It is declared, and has not yet been authoritatively denied, so far as is known, that the Japanese-language newspapers published in Hawaii have long carried on a propaganda antagonistic to Americans, American institutions, and American rule. In an effort to put an end to this more or less secret method of appealing to race consciousness, and no doubt thereby to compel a stricter adherence to facts, a bill has been introduced in the territorial Legislature, sponsored by the American Legion, requiring all foreign-language newspapers to file with the Secretary of the Territory complete English translations of their contents.

It is claimed by the proponents of this proposed censorship that the Japanese publishers cannot, with good conscience, appeal to what they now declare is the "sense of justice and fair play of the Americans." It is insisted that those who make the appeal have long imposed upon that very sense of justice and fair play, and that they cannot now complain that they are being somewhat severely dealt with. Presuming, as have some other misguided nationals in the past, upon the proneness of the American people and the American Government to overlook similar affronts, they have, professing to see in this tendency an evidence of weakness, if not of fear, piled up against themselves a mass of incriminating proof which they have no means of denying or counteracting. It would seem that their campaign has been calculated and their offenses premeditated. All things American have, it is insisted, been maligned and libeled, as the expounders of race privilege and ultimate anti-American domination have grown bolder and more outspoken because of the tolerance of those against whom the campaign of invective has been directed.

The total Japanese population in Hawaii is, according to the census of 1920, 109,274, and comprises, as will be seen, but slightly less than one-half of the entire population of 255,912. In the ten years preceding 1920, the Japanese population had increased approximately 33 per cent, while the native Hawaiian population actually showed a decrease. It is not supposed, of course, that all of the Japanese in the islands are disloyal. Indeed it is not suspected that any considerable proportion of them oppose American ideals or American institutions. And this condition, no doubt, explains the motive, both of the Japanese-language newspapers which are said to be seeking to foment disloyalty, and of the proponents of the measure designed to defeat their efforts. If the Japanese people who are the readers of the papers printed in their own language were already anti-American in thought or sentiment; if they were opposed to American schools and progressive American ideals, there would be no occasion for the propaganda which it is sought to carry on among them. Likewise, had not the better classes of the Japanese people in Hawaii displayed, in the main, a desire to adopt the ideals and methods of Americans, and if they had not shown their adaptability and their sincerity in this respect, it would not be deemed so important that they be protected from unfriendly influences. The personal element should not be permitted to enter into the decision to adopt means necessary to accomplish exactly what it is hoped to bring about through the enactment of the proposed regulatory measure. Those Japanese-language papers which have offended have no defense which should be considered. If there are any which do not fall within the line which it is sought to draw, they should welcome the opportunity which they will be afforded to exonerate themselves publicly. The process is a simple and a wholesome one.

Old and New Orchestral Music

Two conductors, Albert Coates and Arthur Nikisch, have appeared of late directing orchestral programs at the Augusteum in Rome, Italy. Mr. Coates, careful to have it known that he is a man of today, and to have it borne in mind that he has lived and labored much in Petrograd, included in his program a modern Russian piece, Scriabine's "Poem of Ecstasy"; while Mr. Nikisch, willing to be counted among men who won their fame yesterday, and among those, further, who made their reputation in interpreting the classics, contrived his program wholly out of nineteenth-century material. Mr. Coates found no objections to going back for his principal number as far as Brahms. Accordingly, he presented that composer's first symphony. But Mr. Nikisch, with an older cause to uphold, drew his chief selection from the Beethoven portfolio, and the work he chose was the "Eroica" symphony. The two men found common ground in Wagner's music. For the one sought applause in "The Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre" and the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," whilst the other went after applause and got it, too, in what the Roman reviewers describe as not only unprecedented but even, according to the rules of the Augusteum, forbidden measure, by giving the house the "Prelude" and "Isolde's Death" from "Tristan and Isolde" twice, and topping off the supposedly unlawful encore with the overture to "Tannhäuser."

The type of concert management under which the orchestra of the Augusteum is carried on, permitting a visitor from London to lead the players this week and a guest from Berlin to take them in hand next, no doubt suits the temperament of the Romans better than the type under which the majority of orchestral institutions run, whereby the same man week in and week out determines programs and directs performances. The visiting-conductor idea must, in sooth, be regarded as precisely the right thing for a public that has at once a strongly conservative and a keenly enthusiastic feeling toward art. The especial situation of those who live in the city of the Caesars, of possessing and cherishing an ancient heritage of beauty, must compel them to desire more than

other people the services of interpreters. Their conception of progress, perforce, will be not so much in taking up new products of art as in finding fresh values in old ones.

To illustrate the point from the concerts in question, Scriabine's "Poem of Ecstasy" has been well known in the international repertory for a fairly long time, though necessarily it was prevented by the war from becoming familiar to Italian audiences. But notwithstanding the place it has secured for itself in the world, it proved a cause of offense to critics when it was presented by Mr. Coates in the hall of the Imperial Mausoleum at Rome, being found complicated in its melodies, explosive in its instrumentation, and inconsequent in its form.

If the Romans, however, extend readier appreciation to that which wears the stamp of time than to that which is novel, they let themselves go jubilantly when they are truly pleased. And the things which those who composed the audiences of the Coates and Nikisch occasions evidently enjoyed were the technique and the style of the conducting; for they are said to have shown a "clamorous vivacity" over the conducting of the younger man and to have raised an "oceanic tumult," especially in the "Tristan" prelude, over that of the elder. A characteristic ascribed to both men in equal measure is command. And in regard to this, every one who has heard them direct orchestras will assuredly agree with the Roman journalists. Thousands of listeners know how Mr. Coates can develop a crescendo to what sounds like the capacity of the players, and then can raise it higher and still higher, without forcing an instrument beyond the bounds of good tone. Still more thousands know how Mr. Nikisch, directing a work like Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, can bring out a succession of accents that, but for a certain control, would amount to violence, but which because of this restraint produce a rhythm of ineffable smoothness and irresistible flow. Again, listeners will agree with the critic of one of the Roman journals who seems to think of the London conductor as devoted to the outside of music, and who describes him as compelling the orchestra to the greatest expression in its power; and they will hardly disagree with another critic who seems to think of the Berlin conductor as concerned with the inside of a score, and who pictures him, in turn, as always pursuing a certain something, which may be called inspiration, through the labyrinth of the symphonic text.

Editorial Notes

THE Berlin politician retains his genius for doing the thing wrong. Here he is now appealing to a country with which he is at war to arbitrate between him and countries with which he is at peace. He knows that the government which above all others he has to satisfy is in Paris, therefore he gets busy on the cable to Washington. He has been told that France will object to being approached through a third party, consequently it is to a third party that he turns. Then he complains that he is misunderstood.

THE Bolsheviks have no use for the Tolstoys. At first Yasnaya Polyana appeared to be immune. When Count Ilya Tolstoy was in Boston on a lecture tour he said that thanks to the friendship of a Bolshevik Commissar, Countess Leo Tolstoy and her family had escaped the general hardships. But things have changed since then. The Countess Tatiana, Count Leo's daughter, has had to sell clothes, shawls, and other things made by her and her daughter, to obtain food; Countess Sasha is serving a long term in prison; while Count Sergius and his wife live in Moscow in great difficulties. Many Soviet "workers" now occupy the residence which was the great Russian thinker's workshop, and to the Countess Tatiana is allotted the task of showing to visitors the room in which Count Tolstoy actually worked. That is at least a small mercy for which the world should be thankful. Tolstoy endures! He is on sacred ground where both Tzar and Bolshevik have feared to tread.

THE first to call attention to the fact that G. K. Chesterton was a better writer than lecturer was himself. As evidence of this look at what Omaha is saying in a mildly wrathful way of the English lecturer. It deliberately challenges the content of his lectures, as if the latter were puffed-out bags that exude only air. By this time two schools of G. K. C. auditors appear to have developed. The one declares that he has nothing to say and makes a fortune at it: the other that intellectually he soars high above the intelligence of his audiences, and that American education, and not the lecturer, is at fault. There is a third school. But that is Mr. Chesterton himself, a man who is pervading all America with his genial, common-sense view of the world, persistently refusing to learn even the rudiments of public speaking, and hugely enjoying himself.

IN WILLIAMSON, West Virginia, the other day, the city fathers gathered for their monthly meeting only to find themselves sticking to the chairs, on which some one, "wholly lacking a sense of humor," had smeared molasses. The session was adjourned, but the city fathers were delayed in getting away: they could hardly leave the hall until they had separated themselves from the chairs. The secretary of the meeting, could, no doubt, furnish an interesting and varied record, if he were allowed to make it public, for, one imagines, this was an occasion when molasses was far from sweetening in its effects. It was also, perhaps, the first time that molasses ever took so conspicuous a part in official deliberations.

MULCTING Peter to evade Paul, is an adaptation of an old saying that might be applied to the action of the New York Telephone Company in reducing a certain toll rate from 15 to 14 cents, so as to avoid the government tax of 5 cents that begins with the first-named figure. It is all pleasant enough for the citizen until he discovers that this procedure brings no particular advantage so far as he is concerned, for the government has to have so much money anyway, and if it does not get it in one way it will in another. Such a practice shifts, not lifts, the burden.